

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

VOL. VI.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 1st, 1927

No. 23

Premier Brownlee on Alberta's Prospects

How Canadian Government Functions

By J. S. WOODSWORTH, M.P.

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Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

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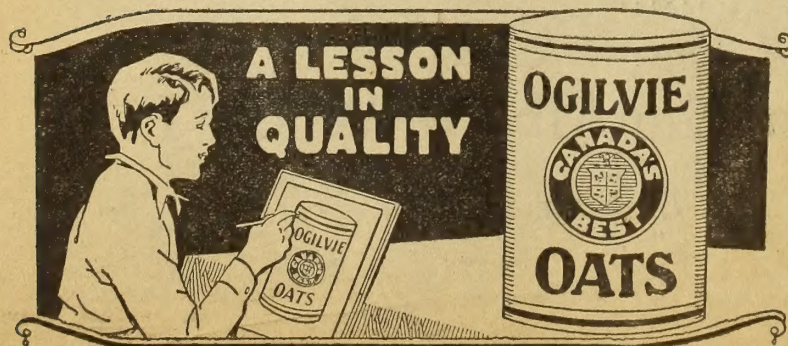
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Editor
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EDITORIAL

A NOTABLE TRIBUTE OF APPRECIATION

A remarkable tribute to the thoroughness with which the Alberta Government has dealt with the problem of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation project was paid by citizens of Southern Alberta at the banquet to Premier Brownlee and Hon. V. W. Smith given by the Lethbridge Board of Trade on September 23rd.

The gathering was representative of all classes and was of course non-political. Senator Buchanan referred to the assistance given by various Governments, and stated that the present Government had been particularly helpful, and that the time had come when the people of the district would and should be able to "lean upon themselves" and to repay the obligations they had pledged themselves to pay when the project was first launched. The Lethbridge *Herald*, editorially, expresses high appreciation of the services given by the Government.

The irrigation projects and the Northern Railways have for many years constituted the chief financial problems of the Province. None of the other new Provinces have been faced by problems in any way comparable to these. To the solution of both of them the Government has devoted its energies with a sole eye to efficiency and service. We believe that time will prove that both have been wisely handled.

BEAUTIFYING ALBERTA FARMS

"The countryside of England is beautiful. One gospel I am going to preach from now on, in season and out of season, is to beautify Canada. We stand in Alberta today with the greatest heritage of natural beauty in the world, a potential source of wealth which, in the years to come will be a greater source of wealth than we are today obtaining from the golden flood that is pouring into our granaries. Beautify our towns. Beautify our highways. In-

spire our people with a sense of beauty in their surroundings, that they may leave a more splendid heritage to coming generations."

This message and expression of his intention was delivered by Premier Brownlee in one of his earliest public utterances since his return from Great Britain. We believe that it will be most heartily endorsed throughout the Province.

The motto of the U.F.A. is "Better Farming, Better Business, Better Living." In respect to the first two, great strides have already been made, through co-operative marketing and the work of the Departments of Agriculture and the individual effort of the producers. Beautification of the surroundings of the farm is one of the means by which the third may be realized.

Already much has been done. If farming is a life, and not merely a business; if agriculture is to become stabilized; if rural life is to be made sufficiently attractive to hold the young people of the new generation, the carrying out on an extensive scale of the beautifying of the countryside—conserving its natural beauty and adding what care and design may add—is at least one essential step to this much to be desired end.

* * *

PREMIER SHOULD HAVE COACHED MR. DUNNING

The people of Alberta welcomed the opportunity to hear from the Federal Minister of Finance and the Federal Minister of Railways. Mr. Dunning's on the whole well-balanced speech was marred by the mischievous nonsense to which he saw fit to give expression in referring to the role of the Farmer and Labor groups in the House of Commons. His suggestion that the Farmer and Labor groups sought to resort to a form of "bludgeoning" of the rest of the membership of the House is in striking contrast to the words of his leader, the Prime Minister of Canada, in Calgary on August 16th, 1926.

Premier King set forth that the legislative program brought forward in that year was the result of "co-operation upon certain measures which we all felt were in the interests of Canada, and we agreed to work together to get these through."

The Prime Minister, in 1926, when the Liberals accepted from the Farmer and Labor members the most progressive program of legislation in the recent history of Canada, regarded this form of co-operation as fruitful and valuable. His Minister of Railways, in 1927, describes such co-operation as "bludgeoning."

Mr. King should present his Minister of Railways with a copy of his own Calgary speech, for study and guidance.

* * *

Mr. Dunning may find it convenient for political purposes to describe the presentation of a program of legislation by the Farmer and Labor members as a form of "bludgeoning." But in the election campaign of 1926, the Minister was mighty glad to base his appeal for election upon the items in the Government's program which had been accepted from the Farmer and Labor groups.

* * *

If the Liberal Government had not been able to go to the country with the program of legislation which it had accepted from the U.F.A. and other non-party groups in the House, Mr. Dunning would not now be Minister of Railways for Canada. During the election campaign he found it more profitable to talk about this program than any other subject whatsoever. It is neither good taste nor political honesty to capitalize the Farmers' program for electoral purposes in 1926, and in 1927 to condemn as "bludgeoning" the co-operation which made realization of this program possible.

Prosperity in Agriculture Will Be Best Immigration Policy, States Premier

Addressing Public Gathering Shortly After Return From Europe Brownlee Expresses Confidence in Alberta's Future—
Lethbridge Board of Trade Give Banquet to Premier and V. W. Smith to "Acknowledge in Some Measure"
Part Played in Development of Irrigation

We publish below a summary of the report given by the Lethbridge Herald of a speech delivered by Premier Brownlee shortly after his return to Alberta from a visit to Great Britain and Europe, in the interests of the Province, and of other speeches at a banquet given by the Lethbridge Board of Trade, in the words of the Herald, "to acknowledge in some measure the part played by the guests of the evening, Premier Brownlee and Hon. Vernon W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones and Irrigation, in the development of the great irrigation enterprise at the city's front door."

Premier Makes Great Speech

"The outstanding speech of the evening," says the *Herald*, "was that of Premier Brownlee, who, just back from a tour of Great Britain and the continental countries, breathed optimism for the future of Canada and Alberta. It was one of the best speeches Premier Brownlee ever delivered anywhere at any time, and he was congratulated on every side following the close of the banquet. Outstanding among the Premier's statements was one that the agricultural wealth of Alberta, which last year reached over \$260,000,000 would this year exceed that sum by \$50,000,000, making more than \$300,000,000 from the products of the farm, the greatest revenue Alberta has ever received from that source. The Premier appealed for sane optimism in the development of the Province, putting the development of agriculture first, for, he said, with a prosperous agriculture, immigration will flow in largely of its own accord, and with agriculture prosperous, prosperity will follow in all other industries."

"The Hon. Mr. Smith, the minister in charge of irrigation, made a plea for concerted efforts on the part of all concerned for the sound development of the Lethbridge Northern, and especially for the residents on the project to make a special effort to meet their obligations as they fall due. He was convinced that the project was growing more and more to be the success which he believed it was destined to be, and if the present spirit of partnership all round continues to be shown he felt there need be no anxiety for the future."

Note of Praise and Gratitude

"The program of speeches was long, but throughout there was a note of praise and gratitude that the Brownlee Government had seen fit to help in the development of the Lethbridge Northern to the stage where this year it is producing agricultural products to the extent of \$2,500,000. Prior to the speech making the visitors were all introduced to the assembled guests. They were an impressive array."

Mayor Welcomes Visitors

"Following the toast to the King, Mayor Hardie wittily welcomed the guests of the evening, and said that the Lethbridge Northern was now beginning to show the wealth it is capable of producing."

"L. H. Jelliff, M.P., drew a picture of the wonderful contrast between the

Lethbridge Northern district today and what it was six or seven years ago, and hoped that, after the visit to the project during the afternoon the Premier and members of the Government would be 'converts to the extension of irrigation wherever it is needed in Alberta.'

"T. H. Wyman of Iron Springs, a resident of the district for 21 years, expressed his entire satisfaction with the development under irrigation, hoping that there would be a strong tendency to grow more than just wheat."

A New Settler's Story

"K. G. Dalglish, also of Iron Springs, who has been farming in the Lethbridge Northern only since last spring, gave the new settler's version. He said that in his old home in the eastern section of the Province, his 10 year wheat average was only eight bushels to the acre. This year he has 80 acres of better wheat than he ever raised, and besides he has plenty of feed for his herd of dairy cows. He has 15 acres of permanent pasture planted, 25 acres of sweet clover, a field of alfalfa, and he feels sure that in dairying on the project there is a wonderful future, what with good markets close at hand, good schools, churches, roads and cheap fuel, with plenty of moisture under control to insure a crop every year. He knew of no better district anywhere than the Lethbridge Northern."

How Governments Helped

"Senator Buchanan spoke briefly on the parts which Governments of the Province had played in the development of the Lethbridge Northern. The history of the project showed that it was largely advocated by the Lethbridge Board of Trade, but that without the assistance of the various governments of the Province during the time of construction and afterwards it would have been impossible to bring about the present result. He said that in the early stages the project had to lean on the Governments, and none of them had failed. *The present Government had been particularly helpful.* He hoped the people of the district would now try to lean upon themselves, and repay the obligations they had pledged themselves to pay when the project was first launched. While some may say that the prosperity to be found in the district this year is not due to irrigation the speaker pointed out that this kind of year does not occur very often, but irrigation will be the mainstay which will produce good crops in the dry years so that the district, when it reaches full development will produce probably twice as much as it has produced this year. He paid a tribute in particular to Premier Brownlee and Hon. Mr. Smith who have played a great part in the development of the undertaking in recent years. They had helped solve many problems in that connection, and he was sure they were willing to help solve other problems of the people in this and other sections of the premier's Province."

"Talking as a business man to business men J. D. Higinbotham quoted a few statistics to show what the Lethbridge Northern development means to Lethbridge."

A Great Compliment

"Lieut.-Gov. Egbert in a happy little speech told of his pleasure at being able to visit Lethbridge again, enjoying its hospitality and making closer acquaintance with irrigation development in the south as evidenced on the Lethbridge Northern project. He thought the people of Lethbridge should consider it a great compliment that so many farmers of the project should leave their work in this busy season and come in to the gathering. It showed that there must be a feeling of co-operation between the citizens of city and country which augured well for the future development of the district."

"A. G. Baalim, introduced as one of the city's 'live wires', paid a tribute to the work which had been done by the colonization manager, Mr. Pike, and conveyed to Premier Brownlee and Hon. Mr. Smith the thanks of the citizens of Lethbridge for their intimate part in bringing about the advancement seen on the project today."

Hon. Mr. Smith

"Hon. Mr. Smith expressed his gratification at the excellent showing the Lethbridge Northern was making this fall. Future development depended upon the co-operation of the settlers and upon the way they handled the land and met their responsibilities. He hoped the water users would look upon their rates and taxes as first obligations and pay them promptly. This attitude on the part of the settlers was essential to the success of the project, he declared, just as essential as the adoption of good farm methods."

The Premier

"In the enthusiasm of the present season of good crops," said the Premier, "we must not be unmindful of the teachings of experience. And experience teaches us that under irrigation the production of wheat alone is not the basis of permanent farm success. There must be more diversification of production to guard against possible lean grain years. Wheat has its place but other crops must be raised and dairying must be developed to balance the farm policy. In all of these problems the settlers will find the help of the government agricultural experts invaluable."

"Mr. Brownlee felt that the project had gained a reasonable measure of success, which success was attributable to the co-operative partnership of the settlers on the land, the business men of the city of Lethbridge and the Government. He was confident the project was well on its feet now and that the years to come would witness a steady expansion along permanent lines."

England's Recovery

"Launching into the main body of his address, the Premier drew from the experiences of his recent tour in Great Britain and the continent lessons of practical value to Canada and Alberta. First of all, he found in the mother country none of the expected chaotic aftermath of the war. Industrial conditions were

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NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Bring Membership Up to Strength

Why It Is of Greatest Importance That Dues
Be Sent In Without Delay

By STEPHEN LUNN

This year we have been celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Confederation of Canada, and we can feel proud of the fact that we are citizens of this glorious country. When we review the advances that have been made in these years we cannot help but realize that one of the greatest is the improvement that has been made in the farming industry.

When you think of the conditions under which the farmers were forced to live in the early days, and even up to fairly recent times, and compare them with conditions of today, one cannot help but be struck with the improvements that have been made. To quote one instance only. In 1887, when wheat was first being produced to any extent in the West, the railway company gave a monopoly on handling wheat, at any place where an elevator of 25,000 bushel capacity was erected, to whoever erected it. In 1926 the Wheat Pools of Western Canada handled some 15,530,608 bushels of wheat. *This great advance has been made by the farmers themselves.*

Work of Farmers' Organization

The improvements that we are all enjoying could not have been brought about if the farmers had not first learnt to co-operate and to tackle their problems together, and that education was the work of the farmers' organizations. The work that they have accomplished has been a real contribution to Canada.

Ever since the U.F.A. was started, the educating of ourselves to work out our own salvation has been going on, and must continue as long as there is any need for such. In order that this Association may continue to function efficiently it is necessary to have, at all times, as large a membership as possible. We know that we have a large following in the Province, but, unfortunately, we can only base our strength on our actual paid up membership. Let us review this membership during the last five years and we shall find as follows:

Year	Members
1923	14,828
1924	15,065
1925	13,514
1926	15,587
1927 (to end of August)	9,226

Fluctuation in Membership

It will be noticed that there has been a considerable fluctuation. Where were the 1551 that failed to keep in good standing in 1925 as compared with 1924? They seem to have come back again in 1926 as there was an increase of 2073. This is conclusive evidence that the men and women were still there but failed to realize their duty to their Association. This year we seem to have a greater batch of delinquents, as we had only 9226 members up to the end of

STOOK AND THRESH FOR SICK MEMBER

"Holborn United Farmers cut and stooked 65 acres of grain for Wm. Hopkins on Sunday last.

"Mr. Hopkins and family returned from Rochester just as the gang was finishing up.

"Mr. Hopkins will be unable to do any work for some time, so it was decided the threshing would be done the same way."—Stony Plain Sun.

August as against 12,965 at that date last year.

What is the matter with the 3,739? Are you one of them? It may be that some of these have paid their dues to the secretary of their Local and they have not been sent in to Central Office. This does not help the membership list of the Association. These dues must be sent in as soon as they are paid so that the membership may be recorded. There are some who seem to treat the Association with somewhat of indifference and claim that they cannot see any direct results from the investment of their \$3.00. These people are usually members of a Local that does not seem to manage to make its meetings interesting and they judge the results obtained by what they get from their local efforts. They fail to realize the good work the Association is doing and the fact that the Association cannot exist without members.

What would happen in Alberta, as far as we farmers are concerned, if the ones that always keep their membership in good standing, and thus keep the U.F.A. as a going concern, were to do the same as these delinquents? Is it fair to expect these men and women to carry on and to keep the ship afloat so that others can take a trip when they feel inclined? Remember that any one of us who allows his membership to lapse is shirking his duty and leaving some other fellow to carry the load.

There is no doubt that we have just as strong a following as ever, and there is not the least reason for doubting the permanency and the efficiency of the Association, but *dues must be paid, as that is the only manner in which we can credit anyone with membership and adherence.* It must be understood that the world judges our strength by the number of members that we have each year and one might be justified in doubting the efficiency of an association when its membership varies the way ours does at times.

We have made a good start in attending to our own business and the results are very encouraging but there is a big job ahead of us yet. The only manner in which we can accomplish the task is for us all to pull together, and the best place to do your pulling is *in the ranks of the Organized Farmers.* If your dues are not paid *Pay Them.* If you are a Secretary and have dues on hand—**SEND THEM IN.**

COME IN—PAY IN—STAY IN.

Forty Are Present at Canton Re-union

President Wood Attends Family Gathering
in Former Home

President Wood recently paid a short visit to the United States, where he attended a family reunion, held in Canton, Missouri, on September 10th. There were present seven brothers, including President Wood, and four sisters; brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, nephews and nieces, grand-nephews and grand-nieces, making a total of forty. The eldest brother is O. T. Wood, of Woodson, Texas; another brother is John S. Wood, of St. Louis, chief bank inspector for the Eighth District of the Federal Reserve Bank. The sisters are Mrs. Boulware, Monroe City, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Graves, of Canton, and Mrs. Fanning of Keokuk, Iowa. This was the third reunion held within recent years.

The First Frost of the Fall

You touch the trees with beauty;
Your lightly passing robe
Trails hues of flame.

Your fantastic feathery fabric,
Woven on the window's warp,
Fills with light of joy
The waking eyes of our child.

The sportsman, early out,
Seeking brief respite
From canyons of noise and dust
Somnolent in summer's sun,
Fills his stifled lungs
With health-giving breath.

For me! Beauty and ashes!
I was late at work in the spring;
Rains delayed me.
Wild oats grew.
Harrowing fiercely,
I prayed a longer summer.
Would you had waited a while!
Waited but one more week!

My golden grain!
My acres of wealth,
Winter's bread for a town,
Is now straw—mere straw.

Why all of my fields?
Would not one suffice?
Were not some narrow path enough
For your whim of wandering?

Your visit was brief as sunrise,
Swift as the whistling flight
Of south-bound ducks, passing high;
Though silent like the dew.
I am left startled, amazed.
Regret will linger through years.

What a fair summer!
What opulent showers!
How ardent the sun!
And now! this chilly dawn!
It is as though some sudden sin
Had fouled forever a fair name.

Coaldale, Alta. Norman F. Priestley,

Red Deer Convention Nov. 8th

The Annual Convention of the Red Deer U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held at Red Deer on Tuesday, November 8th, commencing at

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How the Government of Canada Functions---And the Role of the Independent Groups

A Description, by J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., of the Rules of the "Game" of Party Politics, and of the New Goal Now Being Sought by the New Forces.

On this chart I have tried to place some of the main features of the Parliament at Ottawa, because I think I cannot do better tonight than to try to show you the difficulties that your representatives meet at Ottawa. Very few people understand the rules of the game down there, and I want to give an indication of how we have to act.

First of all, let me say that government as a whole is largely divided into three parts—Administrative, Judicial, Law-making.

1. **Administration.** the Departments of National Defence, Finance, Public Works, Agriculture, Fisheries, Labor, Immigration, Post Office, etc. Every time the letter carrier comes to our door, remember that he is a servant of the Federal Government. He is carrying out work that is organized from Ottawa. In more recent years we have built up a new type of administration, by means of commission, and we have a number of important commissions, Civil Service, C.N.R. Board, Railway Commission, for instance, and in addition to that a number of temporary commissions such for example as those which have been investigating the question of maritime rights, the conduct of the Customs Department, etc. There we have the administrative side of Government. It has nothing whatever to do with the making of laws, and I might say that on the whole it is only indirectly that a member of Parliament has anything to do with the administration of the affairs of Government. Some of us don't believe very much in interference with the administration, we would rather leave that to specially trained civil servants.

2. **Judiciary.** On the other hand, when any dispute arises as to the breaking or interpretation of law, we have the various courts, Provincial, Exchequer and the Supreme Courts, Dominion Government Courts. All these of course are really part of the government of the country.

3. **Law-Making.** I have indicated here the law-making body, Parliament itself. This consists of both the House of Commons and the Senate, both a part of Parliament. I would have you remember also that we have the Provincial Parliaments, which are more or less independent. They are not subordinate to the Federal. We must realize that clearly. And then we have other similar bodies—our cities and rural municipalities—deriving their power from the Provincial Governments. Up above the Parliament of Canada we have a superior body, the Parliament of Great Britain. We have recently developed what we know as the Imperial Conference, of which Canada is one member. And then above that, more or less in theory, is the League of Nations. Some of us hope that some day the League of Nations will be a sort of superior Parliament, "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the World."

Now in that way at a glance you will gain some idea of where Parliament really fits in.

The Constitution of Canada

We, in Canada, derive our authority from the B.N.A. Act, which is the con-

Addressing the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. in Edmonton in January last, J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., Leader of the Labor group in the House of Commons, gave a very clear description of the manner in which the Government of Canada is carried on. He described the important function which such independent bodies as the U.F.A. and Labor groups have performed and can continue to perform at Ottawa.

The chart reproduced on the opposite page was used by Mr. Woodsworth to illustrate the portion of his address which is printed below.

stitution of Canada; which, however, it should be remembered, cannot be changed by Canada. *I would venture to suggest that if we are equal in authority to Great Britain, as some of the people said at the Imperial Conference, that we should have the right to change our own Constitution. (Applause.)*

Let me get rid of the Senate (laughter) by referring to it very briefly. I wish it could as easily be disposed of permanently. However, at the head of the Senate is the chair of the Governor-General, who represents the King in this country, who sits in the Senate on special occasions. There are ranged the 96 members of the Senate, who are lined up according to party affiliations, arranged as they are to the right and left of the speaker.

Arrangement of the Commons

Here we come to the House of Commons in which we are all much more interested. The arrangement of the House is peculiar. The seats are arranged down either side of a long rectangular chamber. The arrangement is intended for two parties, and only two. It was never contemplated that there would be a third party of any size.

Here is the Speaker, and to the right side the supporters of the Government, to the left the Opposition. Now I would like here to make clear a matter that is not clear to the majority of Canadian citizens. *Parliament is not the Government; the Government is a little group, the Cabinet, a committee of the party in power.* Let us all remember that. I am sent down as representing a certain constituency, I have nothing to do with the Government, I am the opposition if anything. There you see the situation.

When the Parliament is assembled, the Governor-General calls the leader of the largest group and he selects 12 or 15 of his most capable men and one of them is appointed head of the Finance Department, another of Public Works, etc. Each takes direct charge of a department. It is an open question just how far a Minister in charge influences the operation of the department. It is usually a political question when he does.

The Government also makes all the appointments to those numerous commissions, the C.N.R., Civil Service, and a dozen others that are at work through-

out the session. Further than that, when a man dies in the Senate (the appointments are for life) his place is filled by the Government. When a new appointment is to be made of a judge, it is the Government that appoints the new judge in any of those courts that are listed here. Further than that, it is the Government that sends representatives to the Imperial Conference, and to the League of Nations. You see the appointive power that the Government, and the Government alone, possesses.

Controls All Money Bills

The Government entirely controls money bills. It has in this one power a very considerable patronage, in the purchasing of supplies from one part of the country to the other. A very important power—another that the Government controls—may be called the right of call of measures in the House. If I, as a private member, introduce a bill, at almost any time it may be put aside in favor of a Government measure. After the first few days the Government claims the right of way for Government business and what happens is that every day we begin according to regular order and we work all day on Government business and we don't reach at all the items of private members' business. We do that day after day until the end of the session, when private members' business is, well, left to die a natural death. They call that the "slaughter of the innocents." Some of us when we first went to Parliament introduced bills with high hopes that they would go through, but we soon found that they were something like the way freights on a branch line, that are stuck into sidings, while the Government express goes flying through.

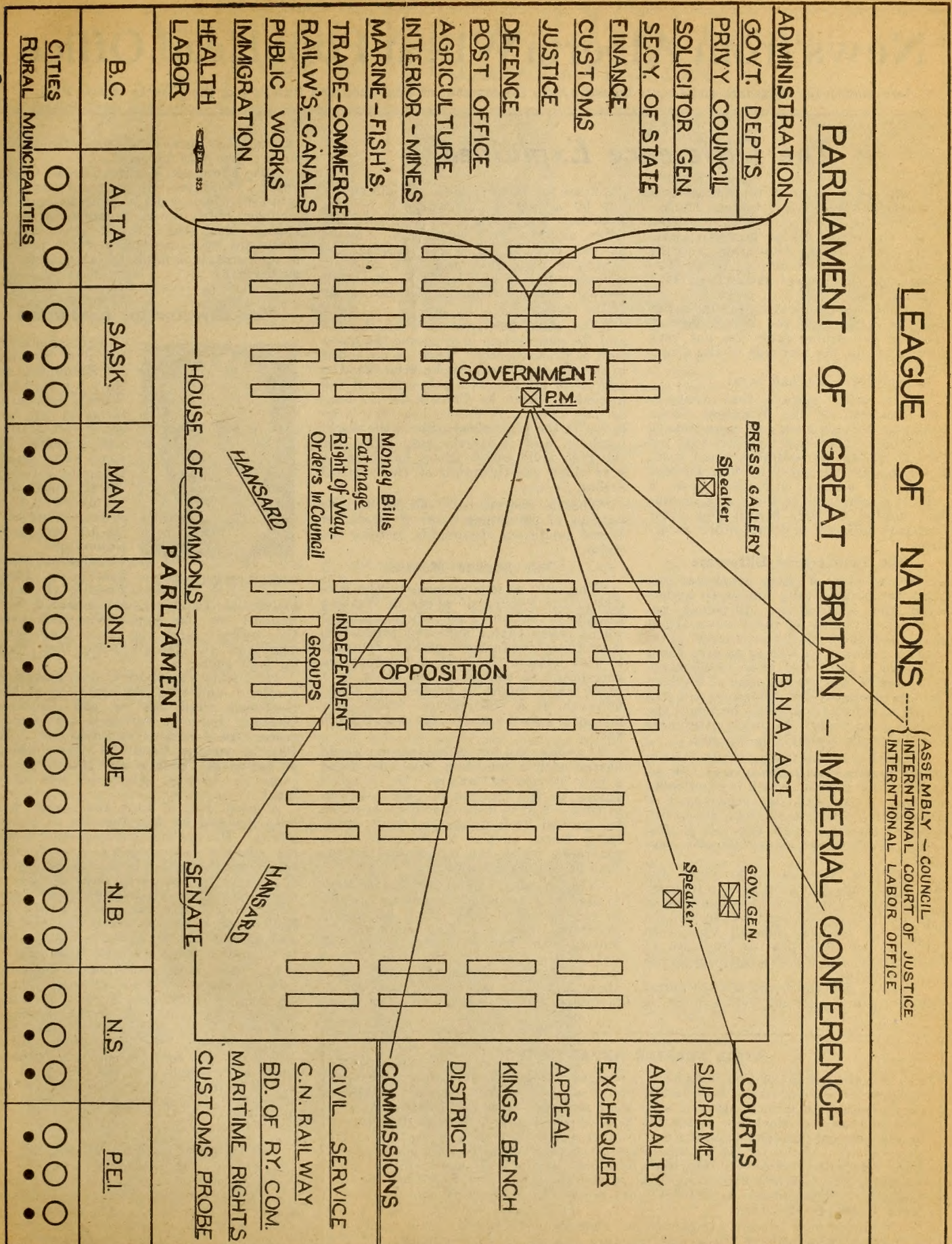
The Government has also power to make Orders-in-Council, which is very important because it is almost a legislative power. Now can you not see the tremendous power that is placed in the hands of a group of men—last session a group of men that did not constitute even 50 per cent of the House.

Government's Control of Its Following

Now what does that involve? It is a matter that your Farmer representatives, your Labor representatives, have spent a great deal of time considering. It means that the Government can hold on to all this power as long as it can keep in office. And that means—discipline. In the five years I have been down there only two men have broken party discipline, Mr. McMaster and Mr. McLean, and politically, they are no more. A member of a party who breaks "discipline" is looked upon as a traitor and is not popular at all. "So under these circumstances," he says, "I think I will stand by my party." You see how actually it works out.

On the other hand, what about the Opposition? You can see that the great object in life of Opposition is to get those people out and to get themselves in. That is what happened last year for six months on end. What I said just now explained at least three-fourths of the whole six months' activities. It was simply a struggle for the people on the

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The above is a reproduction of one of the charts used by J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., to illustrate his address before the U.F.A. Annual Convention. It indicates the nature of the powers exercised by the Prime Minister and the Government of Canada.

"There is," stated Mr. Woodsworth, "another thing which is not placed on this diagram, and that is what I might term the Invisible Government—because I feel very strongly that behind this visible Government there is another that is the real power—

the financial power which controls all those other agencies illustrated on the chart."

The chart was originally printed in the *Canadian Congress Journal*, of Ottawa, whose courtesy in permitting reproduction in *The U.F.A.* we wish to acknowledge.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

The Difference Explained

It will be of interest to Wheat Pool members and supporters to read the reply made by A. J. McPhail, Chairman of the Canadian Wheat Pool, to statements made by A. Thompson, retiring president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, at the annual meeting of that organization.

Mr. Thompson endeavored to make out that the methods of the Wheat Pool in handling and selling grain are not very different from the methods of the Grain Trade.

In reply Mr. McPhail says:

"It is rather curious that annually the Chairman of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange devotes more and more time to explaining to his fellow members that the Pool is merely an ordinary grain firm. The argument advanced by Mr. Thompson in his address yesterday bears a striking resemblance to the line of reasoning adopted by Dr. Magill and other Exchange officials in their public utterances.

The Fundamental Difference

"One wonders if these gentlemen are really temperamentally unable to understand the fundamental difference between the interests of the Private Grain Trade and those of the producers. Personally, I would be willing to give them credit for a good deal more intelligence. Is it possible that the majority of Western farmers recognize this difference and still it fails to penetrate into the brains of the private grain trade? In public utterances this difference certainly is ignored.

"There never was any particular reason for developing new methods in the physical handling of grain, which is admittedly efficient, other than the achievement of diverting the profits made from the operation from the trader to the man who is most vitally interested in the matter—the producer.

"The fact that in three years the Western farmer has been able to increase the facilities available for the handling of Pool Grain to enable the Pools to care for 100,000,000 bushels through their own terminals would appear to indicate in what manner the Western farmer appreciates the situation.

"The fact that the Board of the Central Selling Agency has not yet seen fit to

duplicate exchange facilities should surely not be a matter for reproach by the President and officials of the Exchange. After all, the Pool owns and controls 52 per cent of all wheat passing the Winnipeg inspection and if it finds it necessary is in a position to duplicate all services now performed in the movement of the crop.

"The chief difference between the old and the new system is of course the question of price control. There is no doubt in the minds of every Pool official that the control of an adequate proportion of the available wheat in Canada is, as long as it is adequately financed, a very large factor in the price obtainable in the world markets, and is largely responsible for the high level which wheat has been at ever since the inception of the Central Selling Agency.

"This is conceded by all authorities outside of Winnipeg, and a study of World conditions thoroughly justifies the claim.

Only Serious Menace

"The only serious menace to the success of the Pooling of wheat in Western Canada is that the Pool may so stabilize wheat prices that a sufficient proportion of short-sighted farmers might be tempted to stay outside the Pool and reduce the percentage of control of the grain to a point which might be ineffectual. This, however, is a contingency which does not enter into the matter for some 6 years yet.

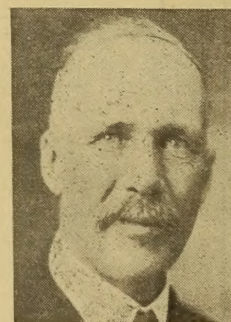
"Anyone who for selfish reasons would hasten such a condition would be doing a poor service to Canada. Dr. Magill's advice to the farmers in Saskatchewan in 1924—'Not to destroy something which has proved itself unless you have something better to put in its place' is a generality which can be adopted by the Pool as well as the trade.

"The so-called Campbell Amendment to the Grain Act merely definitely restores to the farmer a right which he always understood he had, a right which was definitely withdrawn from him in the revision of the Grain Act in 1925. There does not seem anything particularly vicious about this. The fact that it will probably facilitate the movement of Pool grain

through Pool terminals is quite incidental to the principle involved.

"Mr. Thompson's address, as one might expect, breathes the conservatism of interests which resist as long as possible changes which the development of agriculture along the lines of other major industries make necessary if the farmer is to maintain himself in his chosen occupation."

New Director for Edmonton



GEORGE BENNETT

George Bennett, the new director for Edmonton on the Alberta Wheat Pool board, farms in the vicinity of Mannville, where he owns three quarter-sections of good wheat land. He homesteaded there in 1904 and his first trip from Edmonton to Mannville was made on foot. Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, accompanied Mr. Bennett on this long walk—well over 100 miles—and the two have been neighbors and friends since they took up land there.

Mr. Bennett was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and received education at the Aberdeen Civil Service and Business College. Later he worked in a wholesale grocery in Aberdeen and Glasgow. In 1902 he came to Canada. After working on farms in Ontario and Manitoba, he came to Alberta, where he has since lived.

A great deal of time and energy has been devoted by Mr. Bennett to public affairs. He was the first councillor when his district was organized, and also served on the school board for a number of years. In the early days he was a member of the Alberta Farmers Association, which was amalgamated with the Society of Equity to form the U.F.A., and he has been an active worker in the latter organization since its formation.

Mr. Bennett says he would not care to live anywhere else than Alberta because he doesn't think the farmers in other countries have an organization as good as that of the farmers here. He has been a Wheat Pool delegate for three years and his services must have been fully appreciated, for the delegates of the Edmonton district elected him to succeed W. J. Jackman, who is now in the Argentine.

SIGN CONTRACTS FOR GRAIN HANDLING

All the elevator companies have signed contracts with the Alberta Wheat Pool to handle Pool grain. The basis is the same as previous contracts, with minor changes. The present contracts are for a three year period. There are close to sixty elevator companies controlling around one thousand elevators. Besides these, the Pool has one hundred and fifty-five elevators of its own.

POOL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

For the benefit of Pool members, we might re-state the fact that a service department is maintained to assist them. Competent grain men are located at all inspection points. If you wish their services in checking cars shipped through non-pool elevators notify the Pool at the point of inspection, immediately the car is shipped, giving car number and date of shipment. On cars shipped via C.N.R. to Edmonton, Vancouver or Prince Rupert, advise the Pool Edmonton office, 612 Macleod Building. On cars shipped via C.P.R. to Vancouver, Calgary or Medicine Hat, advise the Pool office, Lougheed Bldg., Calgary. On shipments to Fort William notify the Pool office, 402 Trust & Loan Building, Winnipeg.

Growers may forward samples to our Calgary or Edmonton office and will be notified promptly of grade and moisture content. For the moisture test 1-4 lb. of wheat should be forwarded in a moisture proof envelope or a tin, say a tobacco tin. The cost of mailing is 1c for 2 oz. so there is no necessity of putting extra postage on the package, as many of our members have been doing.

The Men Who Sell Pool Grain

SALES STAFF OF THE CANADIAN WHEAT POOL



GEO. McIVOR
General Sales Manager



DONALD McINTYRE
Eastern Sales Manager



O. Z. BUCHANAN
Western Sales Manager



W. C. FOLLIOTT
Sales Manager
Coarse Grains



JAMES GIBSON
Manager
Vancouver Office.

Upon the shoulders of these men rests the responsibility of selling the Pool Grain of all Canada. Approximately one hundred and fifty thousand farmers depend upon this sales staff to get the best obtainable prices for Pool grain. Since the Pool was formed the agency has handled 480 million bushels of wheat and 50 million bushels of coarse grain.

The board of directors of the Central Selling Agency include representatives from each Provincial Pool. This body meets once a week in Winnipeg to direct the policies of the organization and maintain contact with the contributing Pools.

Important changes have recently been made in the staff of the Central Selling Agency, which disposes of all the grain of the Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta and Ontario Wheat Pools.

An office has been opened in London, England, and D. L. Smith, formerly general sales manager, has been put in charge of this important post.

George McIvor has been appointed general sales manager. He was formerly western sales manager with headquarters at Calgary. Mr. McIvor's new duties require his residence in Winnipeg and he

is leaving for that city early in October.

Donald McIntyre, assistant sales manager at Winnipeg, has been appointed eastern sales manager. O. Z. Buchanan, who has been in charge of the Vancouver office of the Pool, will be western sales manager, succeeding Mr. McIvor.

W. C. Folliott, assistant sales manager, has been appointed coarse grains sales manager.

James Gibson, of the Pool's Calgary office, has been appointed manager of the Vancouver office in succession to Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. McIvor, who undertakes the great responsibility of the selling of the immense volume of Pool grain, was born in Portage la Prairie and entered the grain business in 1912 with the McLaughlin Grain Co. of Winnipeg. He was appointed manager of that firm's Lethbridge office and then entered the employ of the Willard Cumming Grain Co., being Winnipeg manager. Subsequently he was employed by the James Richardson Grain Co. as Calgary manager. Mr. McIvor is a young man who has made rapid progress in the grain business and is well-equipped for the responsible post he is about to assume.

O. Z. Buchanan was born in Ontario and was employed with the United Grain Growers Grain Co. for many years, coming to the Alberta Pool in its infancy, as assistant to the late Mr. Elliott, sales manager. As manager of the Vancouver office he has been responsible for the forwarding of grain, arranging ocean bills of lading, paying railway freight, keeping the sales agency posted on the freight market, and for the rapid movement of grain into the Vancouver terminals.

James Gibson, the new Vancouver manager, was born at Kenora, Ontario, and started in the grain business in Winnipeg. He served overseas with the 16th Canadian Scottish and subsequently came to Calgary to take employment with a leading grain firm here. He joined the Pool staff in 1925.

Board of Directors Central Selling Agency



Left to right, standing—R. A. MacPHERSON, Alberta; W. G. S. GOURLAY, Manitoba; C. GELLIE, Manitoba; E. B. RAMSAY, Secretary, Sask.; C. JENSEN, Alberta. Sitting—C. H. BURNELL, Manitoba; A. J. McPHAIL, president, Sask.; H. W. WOOD, vice-president, Alberta.

TOWARDS PEASANTRY

Through co-operatives, such as The Wheat Pool, farmers can help themselves. The Equity Union Exchange remarks that when a farmer releases his left hand shirt tail hold upon his business and turns it over to some government bureau or board he is taking a long step towards a state of peasantry. This also applies when a farmer turns the most important part of his business over to private interests to perform for him.

Progress of Co-operation

By Hon. WILLIAM M. JARDINE, Sec. of U.S. Department of Agriculture.

For the benefit of our members we are giving verbatim the address delivered by Hon. W. M. Jardine at the American Institute of Co-operation which recently held its third session at North Western University. Mr. Jardine, as most of our readers know, is Secretary of Agriculture in President Coolidge's Cabinet. Before assuming his present duties a few years ago Mr. Jardine was president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, located at Manhattan, Kansas, an institution which ranks among the leaders of the many fine agricultural colleges in the United States. Secretary Jardine has been recognized as a leader in practical and scientific agriculture for many years. Since joining President Coolidge's administration he has rendered many notable services to the co-operative movement in America. His success in establishing the new bureau of co-operative marketing, which is giving co-operative associations throughout the United States invaluable services, is an achievement of the very first rank.

We are heartily in accord with Mr. Jardine's statement of the philosophy, aims and possibilities of co-operative marketing, and sincerely hope that all our members will read and digest his remarks thoroughly.

Secretary Jardine's address follows:

Prominent in the development of co-operative marketing at the present time is the formation of large-scale organizations, and the enlargement of organizations already in existence. This development is necessary and desirable. Co-operatives must meet the competition of large and well organized business enterprises, and must have, therefore, whatever efficiency and economy may be obtained through the formation of large operating units. Agencies dealing in farm products must have volume and they will more readily make contracts with large co-operative units. There is some danger, however, that when emphasis is placed on the development of a big business by business specialists, the control and participation of the farmers may become remote and uncertain. You are familiar with the present tendency toward closer working relationship between co-operative enterprises and other business groups. When these relationships involve contracts with private dealers or the participation of industrial leaders, the fundamental principle of producer control must be safeguarded.

Co-operation in agriculture is a farmer movement. We do not deny to other groups the right to co-operate, but any movement which is not sponsored and controlled by farmers is not agricultural co-operation.

We may define co-operative marketing, as the term is used in agriculture, as marketing, by and for the farmers. There are two essential principles which, it seems to me, determine whether an organization is or is not co-operative. First, is it operated solely to render service to the producer at cost? Secondly, is it controlled by the producers?

Co-operative marketing associations are operated to render efficient marketing service. They are not operated to earn a profit for capital invested in marketing facilities. They are not operated to perpetuate an inefficient system of marketing,

or to encourage unprofitable production. They are not operated to assemble products for the purpose of making unnecessary marketing facilities profitable.

Assuredly, they are not operated to reward a few individuals financially, politically or socially. They should be operated for but one purpose—better service to the farmers. This singleness of purpose is a fundamental test of genuine co-operation.

Co-operative marketing among farmers implies also control of the co-operative organizations by their producer members. It implies democratic control. An organization is not co-operative if controlled by a few men representing only a minority of the patrons, whether these men are producers or non-producers. It would not be co-operative if it were controlled by an agency of the government. It would not be co-operative if it were set up and operated by a semi-philanthropic organization.

The weakness of an organization set up and operated for the farmers by others involves more than a mere failure to place control in the hands of the men for whom the business is conducted. Whether the business is carried on efficiently or inefficiently, the ultimate effect is to smother rural initiative and self-help.

On the other hand, what the farmers accomplish through co-operation is a permanent contribution to better farm conditions. In developing their own organizations they gain experience and confidence. In acquiring knowledge of marketing problems they learn to make needed improvements and adjustments in production. Dependence on the government or on other agencies for direction of so-called co-operative organizations, to my mind, can have but one consequence—deterioration of the business capacity and morale of the producers.

Success in Big Business

This, as I see it, is the insurmountable objection to programs of farm relief which are not based on the greater development of co-operative marketing. Efficient marketing is as much the farmers' job as efficient production, and if they leave this work to others, they will lose in dollars and cents, and, which is even more serious, in knowledge, capacity and social progress.

But the farmers have demonstrated that they can conduct large business enterprises successfully. Over 150 co-operative associations each handle business exceeding a million dollars annually. In practically every section of the country, co-operative organizations are setting new standards in efficient marketing. The operations of these associations, it is true, are in the hands of skilled men who are not farmers but marketing specialists. The policies of the organizations, however, are shaped by boards of directors who are producers, and the organizations are successful because the directors have the capacity to formulate sound policies and the intelligence to leave their managers free to carry out these policies.

The aims of co-operative marketing are to make farming a more profitable, respected and self-respecting profession. To accomplish these aims, it must bring the farmer an adequate return for his labor and invested capital. However, the effect of co-operation can not be

measured by comparisons between co-operative and non-co-operative methods of marketing. The effect of efficient co-operation is to stabilize marketing and non-co-operators share in the benefits thereof, in so far as they adapt their production and marketing practices to the improvement initiated by the co-operative system.

Important in Production Operation

In carrying out their aims, the co-operative associations must begin with production. In fact one of the strongest features of co-operative marketing is that it co-ordinates production and marketing in a way that is possible under no other system. We must have economical production, which means the proper choice of land, of crops, and of varieties suitable to the land and the climate, and the systematizing of all production processes. Also we must produce in accordance with market demands, which means improvement and standardization of varieties of crops and breeds of livestock, correct fertilization, spraying and cultivation of crops; and correct feeding of livestock and poultry. The elimination of waste in production will make marketing a much less formidable problem. There is every indication, I think, that co-operation is taking up the slack in production. Worthless varieties of fruit are being eliminated. One type of hog is becoming standard throughout the corn states. The South is moving toward one variety commodities in the production of cotton and a new standard for butter has been set by the federated creameries of Minnesota. These are natural developments in the growth of a marketing system which is operated for and by the farmers. The co-operative marketing program includes also standardization of grades of packs and handling methods. This eliminates wastes and helps to stabilize market conditions. While grade standards for agricultural products have been developed by government agencies, much of the recent progress in this phase of marketing can be traced to the activities of the associations. Co-operative organizations, from the very nature of their relations to their members, must have grade standards in order to make equitable returns under a pooling system. There is the further consideration, of course, that good merchandising must be based on standard products.

Market Research Essential

With products of the highest market quality, made so by the joint efforts of the producers and their marketing agency, market outlets, market information and skilled salesmen are the third step in the program. Co-operative associations can not create a fictitious demand for farm products. They can influence only to a relatively small degree the basic economic conditions that determine demand and price. Their aim should be rather to adapt production and marketing to these conditions.

First in this program, as I have pointed out, comes economic production; second, standardization, and finally skilful merchandising. In carrying out a merchandising program, information regarding the supply of and demand for a particular product handled by an association and regarding competing products, a knowledge of conditions influencing demand, and of the price of the product in relation to supply and demand over a period of years are the necessary equipment of up-to-date sales service. It is this type of service that is being

developed in the most efficient co-operative organizations.

Market research is also essential, and several of the larger co-operative associations are setting up research departments to study their peculiar problems, supplementing and giving more practical application to the work of the State and Federal institutions engaged in economic research.

The interest of the co-operatives in marketing studies extends beyond the functions which they themselves perform. Because they represent the producers, they are interested in preventing every waste of excessive cost which deducts something from the net returns to the farmer or serves to restrict the demand for his product.

Michigan co-operative associations marketing potatoes, for example, have a vital interest in the fact that it costs more to transport a sack of potatoes from the freight yards in Jersey City to the store of a retailer in the Bronx than to move the same sack from the shipping point in Michigan to the Jersey City terminal. Terminal facilities and practices which make charges of this kind necessary have as much effect on the welfare of the Michigan potato growers as the costs and practices of their local associations. If retailing margins are large and retailing practices are inefficient, the producers of the farm crops handled by these agencies suffer ultimately, and co-operatives that study these problems are strictly within their field.

Ample Financing Necessary

In order that the associations may carry out these aims successfully, it is necessary that they have adequate finances. Associations not only need money for their own requirements, but oftentimes have to provide marketing and to some extent production credit for their members.

There is, therefore, a double necessity for strong financial organizations which can command credit on equal terms with any other business enterprise.

Co-operative marketing organizations are expanding and assuming new functions. For this reason also financial strength is essential. The members should be brought to realize that in providing the necessary capital they are making an investment in marketing facilities which will serve them more and more effectively. As they gain in financial strength, in volume of business and in business experience, the co-operative organizations, I believe, will come even closer to a realization of the objectives which they have set up.

In the development of the co-operative movement, the part which research, educational and extension organizations can play appears to be clear-cut. First of all, the co-operatives need assistance in working out technical and economic problems connected with marketing.

Their peculiar and special interest in all phases of marketing makes them ready to welcome the assistance which research agencies can give. In order to be most helpful, I believe that research work should be practical and should have a direct bearing on the current and long-time problems of the organizations. There are demands for such assistance beyond the present capacity of the experimental stations and the Department of Agriculture.

Secondly, there is need for a national summarization and evaluation of our knowledge of co-operation and co-operative marketing practices. This need the

American Institute of Co-operation is meeting admirably.

There is a further need for the extension of the principles and practices of co-operation among farmers. They need direction and instruction as to what constitutes good marketing and regarding their own responsibilities as producers in bringing about better marketing conditions.

MOVIES OF CO-OPERATION

A new film showing the development of co-operative marketing in the United States has just been sent out by the division of co-operative marketing in the

Saskatchewan Pool Manager Delivers Message to Alberta Farmers

The head office of the Alberta Wheat Pool was favored with a visit from E. G. Hingley, manager of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, a couple of weeks ago. Mr. Hingley kindly consented to speak over the radio at our regular Friday evening broadcast. His remarks are reprinted here-with:



E. G. HINGLEY

My brief remarks this evening—and they will be very brief—are addressed particularly to the farmers of this fair Province who are members of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

At the outset I wish to congratulate your Board, the Management and the Staff upon the very efficient manner in which the affairs of your Pool are handled and the records in the office maintained.

I had the privilege today of enquiring and examining in a general way into the system which is used to take care of the records of each individual grower and I am convinced that the work is done as economically as possible and that the interest of the grower is the first consideration, in other words "Service to the Grower" is the watchword in the office, at the same time "Accuracy" in the records is maintained without too much "red tape" or complicated systems. Your office system is probably simpler than ours in Saskatchewan, should cost less and is fully as effective.

Made Great Progress

The growers in Alberta paved the way for the "Pooling system" of marketing the wheat of the Prairie Provinces, and while we in Saskatchewan were a year later in following in your footsteps, we have made great progress in the three years in which the Pool has been in operation. Today we have over 80,000 growers with 10,000,000 acres signed up to the Pool. In 1924 the Saskatchewan Pool handled approximately 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, in 1925 130,000,000 and in 1926 120,000,000 bushels of wheat.

In addition to handling this tremendous amount of grain the Saskatchewan Pool has undertaken an aggressive policy of

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The activities of the early days are shown, such as those of "bees" or gatherings of neighbors for husking maize, building barns, etc. The modern illustrations show the work of more than 20 associations in twelve States. In addition to many operations in the co-operative handling of important farm crops, the film gives an idea of the magnitude of the co-operative marketing activities of approximately 2,000,000 American farmers. This motion picture is the fourth of a series of educational films designed for use by co-operative associations, extension workers, and others engaged in promoting co-operative principles and practice.

building or acquiring country and terminal elevators, so that Pool grain may be handled through Pool houses. Possibly we are further ahead in this respect than you are in Alberta.

In 1924 the Saskatchewan Pool had not one elevator. In 1925 eighty-seven houses were built or purchased. In 1926 by the purchase of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator system and by building, the number was increased to 587. This year the Pool will have over 720 country elevators ready for handling the 1927 crop.

The tremendous expansion of Pool facilities for handling Pool grain has been made possible by the 2 cents per bushel deductions authorized under the contract. You will no doubt remember in a general way the words of the contract whereby "The Association is empowered to deduct from the gross returns from the sale of wheat.....a sum not exceeding 2c per bushel.....to use the samein acquiring by construction, purchase, lease or otherwise facilities for handling grain."

In this country, where for years we looked upon 5c as the smallest coin in circulation, we have been amazed to see what can be done in three short years by an authorized deduction of such an insignificant sum as two cents. In 1925 our elevator deductions amounted to \$900,000; in 1926 to \$2,750,000; in 1927 approximately \$2,500,000, or a total of over \$6,000,000.

Many growers have said to me that they were satisfied to let this 2c deduction go for the benefit of the Pool as a whole; that when they got their final payment they were well satisfied that they had secured a greater amount for their wheat than they would have got under the old system. The elevator deduction of 2c per bushel is not, however, a loss to the grower, nor must it be classed with the operating cost of the Pool—it is rather an investment upon which interest is or will be paid and where the principal sum will ultimately be repaid to the growers who contributed the money by way of authorized deductions.

An Outstanding Achievement

The organization of the "Central Selling Agency" by the three Provincial Pools of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan is in my opinion one of the outstanding achievements of the three Pools, one that shows the far-sighted policy of the

Directors of the three organizations. The sales policy reaching to all the important importing countries of Europe is one that should build up a permanent institution for the benefit of the growers comprising the three Pools. The growers of the three Pools look with pride upon the very efficient organization built up in so short a time to handle the sales and which is controlled in the same democratic manner as the Provincial Pools themselves.

The Terminal facilities of the three Pools are now a very important factor in the forwarding of the grain to the miller and the ultimate consumer. These terminals establish another link which will ultimately permit the Western grower to not only deliver his grain to a Pool elevator, but to have it forwarded to a Pool terminal as well, thus ensuring the return of any profits made through the handling of the grain to the growers who supplied it and thus made the profits possible.

In a word the Pools are now fairly well "self-contained." You grow the grain, deliver to Pool Elevator, from Pool Elevator to Pool Terminals, from Pool Terminals to the Central Selling Agency, from Central Selling Agency to miller and ultimate consumer. It is Pool grain all the time.

In Saskatchewan we have a Coarse Grains Pool which is working very satisfactorily. The final payment on all coarse grain was sent out last month and has generally proved very satisfactory to the growers.

In conclusion I can only wish the Alberta Wheat Pool continued success. If you have any doubters let them look back to the conditions and prices prior to the Pools being established. I am sure they will then look forward to the Wheat Pools as permanent farmer controlled organizations for the benefit of each and every one of their members.

NEWS OF ONTARIO WHEAT POOL

The following extract taken from a letter recently received from J. Albert Hand of the United Farmers of Ontario will be of interest to members:

"We now have slightly over 8900 signed contracts on our records, and more come in by every mail. We expect to pass the 9000 mark before the end of this month, and then to make the 10,000 before the end of the year. Already we have handled over a half million bushels of wheat, and we have no reason to suspect that any of our members are disappointed up to the present time. We have, of course, a small list of grades compared with what you have in the West. Generally speaking our wheat is grading No. 2, but some of it is slightly low in weight, and has to go to No. 3 or perhaps even lower. Hot weather during the ripening season seems to have made our wheat all go pretty well under the 60 lbs. per measured bushel this year. In some localities we have found a little difficulty in getting the elevator men to grade the grain properly, but in a short time we will have them all pretty well in line."

OKANAGAN WHEAT GROWERS

The Okanagan Valley has raised a good wheat crop this year and, for the first time in that district, wheat is being sold under the government grading system. The Alberta Wheat Pool has received letters from many wheat growers there wanting to join the organization.

NOTICE TO POOL MEMBERS

We desire to again emphasize the importance of our members seeing that their entire crop is marketed through the Pool. Practically all mortgage and trust companies, and banks, as well as the Soldiers' Settlement Board, the Debt Adjustment Board, and Rural Credit Societies have signified their willingness to permit marketing through the Pool of the share of the wheat accruing to them under crop security. No doubt some creditors will require Pool members to deliver their share under crop lease to the elevators in the name of creditors as Pool wheat, and in this way the initial payment and growers' receipts will be made direct to creditors interested. Any Pool member having difficulty in arranging as outlined should communicate with the head office of the Pool and every effort will be made to assist in arranging so that the marketing of the entire wheat crop of our Pool members is retained by the Pool.

News & Views

John Rufenacht shipped the first car of 1927 wheat from the Hardisty district. It was shipped to the Alberta Wheat Pool.

The first car of No. 1 wheat to reach Calgary from this year's crop was shipped to the Alberta Wheat Pool by John Rufenacht, of Hardisty. It weighed 64 lbs. to the bushel, no dockage.

"Jimmy" Gibson, who goes to Vancouver to take charge of the Pool's office there in succession to A. Z. Buchanan, was presented with a pen and pencil set by the Wheat Kernel, the Pool employees' social organization, on Sept. 19.

Farmer's Advocate—A suspicion has existed in the Old Country that the Wheat Pool might be used to force prices higher than the normal level. Now that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is a member of the Alberta Pool he can assure his loyal subjects in Britain that they have nothing to fear.

Our attention has been called to a report of a Wheat Pool meeting in *The Calgary Albertan* some time ago, in which the speaker was credited with the statement that the Alberta Pool paid Aaron Sapiro \$10,000 for his services. This statement was never made and is absolutely incorrect and unfair, both to Mr. Sapiro and the Alberta Wheat Pool. The sum was \$1000.

The following opinion on the Wheat Pool is the concluding paragraph of a recent editorial in the *London Free Press*: "The Pool has stabilized agricultural industry in the West, has brought better prices and has pulled the farmers of the West out of the slough of despond. It is no wonder that the farmers of the United States are thinking of following in the trail blazed by Western Canada, and that Premier Baldwin advised the agriculturists of England, who are exceedingly distressed at the present time, to study the co-operative movement of the Prairies."

The Soviet agricultural 1926-27 year ended June 30th. The information Department of the Amtorg Trading Corporation of New York estimates that the Soviet Union supplied during the past year 27.4 per cent of world rye exports and 6.1 per cent of wheat exports as against 16.7 and 3.9 per cent during the agricultural year of 1925-26. Total grain and oil seed purchases from farmers by state and co-operative purchasing agencies for the year 1926-27 amounted to 11,200,205 metric tons. This shows a gain over the preceding year of 18.5 per cent. The gain in purchases of wheat was 61.8 per cent. The Soviet Union exported 1,345,000 metric tons of wheat in 1926-27 compared with 737,000 in 1925-26.

American farmers have indicated their intention to increase the acreage planted to winter wheat 13.7 per cent. If they carry out their intentions the winter wheat acreage in 1927-28 will be 48,000,000, a larger acreage than has been sown since 1918. Assuming the ten year average abandonment of 12.4 per cent will prevail there will remain 42,000,000 acres to harvest. Assuming a yield equal to the ten year average, 14.9 bushels, a winter wheat crop of 626,000,000 bushels will be produced, which is 13 per cent greater than the estimated amount harvested in 1927. For several years returns from winter wheat have been relatively high as compared with those from competing crops which accounts largely for the expansion.

"All admit there is a farm problem that needs correction. A great majority of thinkers will agree that the co-operative movement has helped in the past, is of value at present, and can be made of greater value in the future.

"When we pass the time when more than 50 per cent, or a substantial majority, of our farmers hold membership in bona fide farm organizations, with intelligent capable leadership, we shall witness the passing of the farm problem because the men who fill the nation's bread basket can, by organization, education and co-operation, solve their own difficulties and will have sufficient influence in public affairs to secure any needed remedial legislation or governmental assistance required for the advancement of their own calling."—L. J. Tabor, Master of National Grange.

The protein content of red winter wheat grown in the U.S. this year is running from 8.6 to 10 per cent, which is considerably lower than last year. The protein content of all grades of red winter wheat seem to be lower than last year. The protein of hard winter wheat is running from 9.0 to 11.2 per cent this year; last year the crop averaged about 11.5 per cent. The range in protein content of spring wheat is from 10.4 to 11.3 which is also lower than the protein content of the same type of wheat last year. The new spring wheat arriving at Duluth has averaged less than 11 per cent protein. If these preliminary tests prove to be representative of the entire crop the premiums paid for high protein wheat will undoubtedly be considerably higher than last year. High quality Montana wheat sold in Minneapolis recently for 30 cents per bushel over September prices.

COTTON GROWERS GINNING ASSN.

Members of the Arkansas Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association, living in the vicinity of Blue Mountain, Logan County, have organized an association to build and operate a cotton gin in that

town. There are more than 100 members of the association in that immediate vicinity and the gin will be built, owned and operated exclusively by co-operators. The new gin is expected to be ready for operation this fall. The management of the cotton association states that the Blue Mountain gin will be the first co-operative cotton gin in that part of the state.

THOUGHTS ON CO-OPERATION

The coming of autumn makes one think of the end of the season and the marketing of the crop. How are you going to market it? Are you going to town to sell it in the old fashioned way, individually and alone, or are you a loyal member of a co-operative association and going to market it the new way?

Co-operation means not only working together but the new unselfishness of placing one's fortune along with those who are engaged in the same business. It makes you a co-worker with your neighbor and not a competitor. When hundreds of thousands of men are trying to sell the same kind of an article and only a few hundred are buying that article, the tendency will be to hold the price down. When the big co-operative takes the products of thousands of farmers and puts them together there will be more buyers than sellers, and the tendency is to keep the price up.

It is a long road to thorough knowledge and experience in co-operative marketing, but it is a good road to follow. People all over the world are thinking about it. The other day I picked up a little magazine called *The Countryman*, published in England, and from its pages I found the English farmers are looking across the North Sea at their neighbors in Holland and Denmark and thinking seriously about co-operative marketing, in fact they are trying to do it.

And so when you start to market your products this fall, or any other time, are you going to market them the old way or the new way? Would the competition of a good farmers' co-operative association help hold the price steady or would it not? At the college we have gone into this matter and have collected a great many answers made by farmers on their own experience. The vast majority of them believe that co-operation helps. The time to be loyal to your association is when you have products to market. —Bradford Knapp, president of Oklahoma A. & M. College, in the *Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman*.

THE BEST KIND OF WHEAT

What kind of wheat is the best to grow in Western Canada? There might be endless discussion involved in answering that question, but after all one prime requisite for the general success of farming is sometimes overlooked.

From the columns of *The Coronation Review* we clip the following news item, which tells the kind of wheat to grow.

"Some time ago Mr. Butterwick from the district north left a fine sample of wheat in Alex. Bernhardt's office. It being a busy day in Coronation, many people were looking at it and, while praising it highly, couldn't decide just what kind of wheat it was. In the midst of a heated controversy Butterwick himself came in and settled all disputes. He said: 'Gentlemen, this is the finest kind of wheat raised in Alberta. Wheat of this kind means the absolute success of farmers raising it. It is called 'Pool Wheat'.'"



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Low Round Trip Rates to the Old Country for Christmas

FOUR DAYS OPEN SEA by the MIGHTY WATER BOULEVARD to EUROPE

FROM			
Quebec	—Oct. 19—S.S. Montclair	.....	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal	—Oct. 21—S.S. Montclair	.....	to Liverpool
Quebec	—Oct. 26—S.S. Empress of Scotland	.....	to Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal	—Oct. 27—S.S. Metagama	.....	to Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal	—Oct. 28—S.S. Minnedosa	.....	to Liverpool
Quebec	—Nov. 2—S.S. Montclair	.....	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal	—Nov. 4—S.S. Montclair	.....	to Glasgow, Liverpool
Montreal	—Nov. 11—S.S. Montclair	.....	to Glasgow, Liverpool
Quebec	—Nov. 16—S.S. Montclair	.....	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal	—Nov. 18—S.S. Montclair	.....	to Glasgow, Liverpool
Montreal	—Nov. 25—S.S. Melita	.....	to Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool
St. John	—Dec. 6—S.S. Montclair	.....	to Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool
St. John	—Dec. 9—S.S. Montclair	.....	to Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool
St. John	—Dec. 14—S.S. Montclair	.....	to Cobh, Cherbourg, Southampton
St. John	—Dec. 15—S.S. Montclair	.....	to Belfast, Liverpool

LARGEST and FASTEST SHIPS to and from Canada

Canadian Pacific Steamships are famous for speed, comfort and service.

Apply local agent, or W. C. CASEY, General Agent, Winnipeg,

or G. R. SWALWELL, Trav. Pass. Agent, C.P.R. Bldg., Saskatoon,

or R. W. GREENE, Asst. Genl. Agent, Calgary.

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Special trains and
through cars to
ship's side.

A GREAT MARKETING ORGANIZATION

In United Livestock Growers the farmers of Western Canada have a great livestock Marketing Organization.

Thousands more producers in Western Canada ship livestock to United Livestock Growers than to any other livestock agency in the West.

United Livestock Growers has more customers buying livestock from it than has any other livestock agency in the West.

Many new customers have been developed in the United States and Eastern Canada for Western Stocker and Feeder cattle.

Through its customers and connections, and through the information it has constantly available, United Livestock Growers is always able to get the best possible price for livestock entrusted to it for sale.

Ship your livestock through your shipping Association for sale by

United Livestock Growers

Calgary

Moose Jaw

Winnipeg

Edmonton

And Still They Come!

Busy with the toil of long harvest days, the farmers have not a great deal of time right now to concern themselves with active canvassing on behalf of the Wheat Pool. For all that the contracts are coming in right along. A few of the larger acreages received recently are: J. J. Rehill, Hanna, 300 acres; J. A. Webb, Arrowwood, 500 acres; G. F. Smith, Champion, 320 acres; Joseph Thielen, Allerton, 300 acres; Matt Thielen, Allerton, 600 acres; Elmer Marose, Taber, 350 acres; McNaughton Bros., Rumsey, 550 acres; John Brandvold, Lakesend, 330 acres; Jens Aasgaard, Long Beach, Calif., 500 acres; Wm. Reynolds, Bremner, 350 acres; John L. Steeves, Hanna, 300 acres; Fred Whaley, Hanna, 300 acres; J. Berube, Villeneuve, 400 acres; E. A. Dewey, Beynon, 450 acres; Alma E. Glasier, Coronation, 400 acres; R. S. Gaugher, Scapa, 350 acres; E. J. Loveday, Hanna, 300 acres; R. F. Williams, Arrowwood, 450 acres; O. A. Stirn, Carseland, 460 acres; John R. Ruark, Ensign, 500 acres; Joe Spooner, Kirriemuir, 300 acres; John Sheehan, Waterhole, 300 acres; John R. McKay, Waterhole, 300 acres; R. S. Gaugler, Scapa, 350 acres; H. E. Huntley, Blackie, 500 acres; Carl H. Henniny, Earlie, 300 acres; John Cassidy, Chin, 300 acres; Joseph Miles, Blackie, 600 acres; Frank Smoole, Rochfort Bridge, 300 acres; Mrs. O. E. Nickle, Vulcan, 300 acres; J. M. DeWitt, Arrowwood, 320 acres; L. H. Irwin, Arrowwood, 400 acres; Bulger Bros., Arrowwood, 400 acres; Frank Armeay, Arrowwood, 320 acres.

FORT ST. JOHN CROP

Mrs. Emily Crawford writes from Fort St. John, two hundred miles up from Peace River, wanting to know if the farmers there can join the Wheat Pool. They have one thousand acres of wheat which she estimates will yield over forty bushels to the acre, and are anxious that the Pool should market this grain. The difficulty is in getting the wheat to the railway, and to do this it will have to be shipped down the Peace.

BUYS BOTH A ELEVATOR

The farmers' elevator at Botha has been sold to the Pool. But one dissentient vote was registered when the shareholders took a ballot on the proposal to sell.

POOL ELEVATOR AT ST. PAUL

The Wheat Pool purchased an elevator at St. Paul from the British America Grain Co. This is the 155th Pool elevator.

LOOKS BRIGHT FOR POOL

Kay A. Nelson, of Donnelly, writes to say that things are indeed looking bright for the Wheat Pool in that district, and the results of the drive will be better than anticipated.

LISTEN IN TO POOL BROADCAST

We hope that with the coming of the longer evenings the members will take more interest in the weekly Pool broadcast. The broadcast is from 8:45 to 9:00 o'clock every Friday evening.

DISCOURAGED SPECULATOR

The operations of the Canadian-born speculator, Arthur Cutten, in the Chicago wheat pit during recent years have attracted much attention. Recently he

CO-OPERATION

If you'll do your "bit for others,"
As you do your daily "bit,"
And not overlook your brothers,
You will gain a lot by it.
Profit, progress, power, position—
They'll be yours, as sure as fate,
If you'll cease from competition,
And instead—co-operate!

Those intent on only "getting"—
Get but little, in the end;
And their days are filled with fretting,

As down Life's pathway they wend;
If you'd put real life in living,
Then with others you must share
Some of what the world is giving
You—of blessings, rich and rare!

Brotherhood! Our Nation's founded
On this word, its breadth and length;

In our hearts it's firmly grounded,
For "in union there is strength!"
You'll be helped, by helping others,
In your city, town or state;
"Get together" with your brothers—

Do your "bit"—co-operate!

—J. E. Hungerford.

told a newspaper reporter that he was through with trading in grain, one reason given being "the modern methods of Pool selling and association buying" had disrupted things for him.

RUMSEY LOCAL ORGANIZED

A Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Rumsey with John McNaughton president and G. Allan Bagley as secretary.

CORN AND HOG PROSPECTS

It now begins to appear that the corn belt, and especially Iowa, may be more prosperous during 1928 and 1929 than at any time in the past five years. This prosperity, if it comes, will probably be short lived, for it will find its roots in the short corn crop and low hog prices of 1927.

With low European purchasing power the best thing which can happen to the farmers of the United States is bad weather. But of course weather which wipes a man out completely is ruinous for the individual. That is why Iowa is so lucky this year. Her corn crop, especially in the eastern part of the state, is considerably below normal, but it is much closer to normal than the bad corn in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

The short corn crop will do two good things. First, it will hold the price of corn above a dollar at Chicago, and second, but most important, it will hold down hog production. With an average corn crop this year it is probable that hogs would have gone below seven dollars a hundred at Chicago in 1928. The short corn crop makes it fairly certain that hogs will be above ten dollars a hundred during a large part of 1928. All in all the corn and hog situation is working out to give Iowa farmers more dollars during the three-year period of 1928-30 than seemed possible six months ago.—Wallace's Farmer, July 22nd.

CANADA'S WATER POWER

During the calendar year 1926 hydro-electric installations in Canada amounted to 266,000 horse-power, bringing the total installation to date in the Dominion to 4,566,000 horse-power.

Assets of Co-operation

One of the greatest handicaps of the co-operative movement has been its false prophets. We have had, and still have, those who insist that a co-operative concern is just like any other business and must follow exactly the same tactics, those who think a co-operative can succeed with an uneducated or individualistic membership, and those who want to see a czar-like power put in the hands of a controlling board.

Why does an individual co-operative fail? There may be a thousand reasons. Why does the co-operative movement as a whole falter? There is one general cause.

Have Ignored Opportunities

That cause is that farmers too generally do not make use of the characteristic virtues that the co-operative form has. It is as if a farmer on rough land, a long way from city markets, decided to quit stock raising and raise truck. In the co-operative field, we have too often ignored the opportunities for gaining the loyalty that a private concern cannot gain and have tried to use the domineering methods of a swell headed local banker.

Profits are not the only thing that holds farmers to a co-operative. The feeling that the company is theirs is just as strong or stronger. A co-operative whose members have a chance to talk over the company's methods, who take an active and intelligent part in picking directors, who identify themselves with the company, is usually returning profits to members in two ways, in patronage dividends, and in the pride that each member feels in being a part of a community enterprise.

Some of the officers of our big pools have made the error of giving members orders instead of giving the members a chance to share in settling policies. Some of the managers of local co-operatives make the same mistake. Bull headed, domineering men who like to give orders are temperamentally unfitted for a job with a co-operative. Only officers and managers who can work with people can hold for a co-operative the popular support it ought to have.

More Democratic Co-operation

Right now probably the most democratic, the most nearly co-operative of our farmers' marketing concerns is the creamery. One reason is that there is more frequent contact between members and manager. They see each other often; the members pick up more information about the business; the manager learns more of the members' views. This contact must be artificially developed in lines where sales are made infrequently. Close relations between the local branch of the general farm organization and the local co-operative offer the best method. Right now, in many places, a local may hold a meeting at which discussion turns around the best way to cure chickens of the pip at the same time that the local co-operative is fighting for its life. A program which went into the needs of the local co-operative would help both groups.

Community spirit, class loyalty, education of members in co-operative business, coupled with democratic control in the organization of the co-operative, give the farmers marketing concern its best chance. A successful co-operative cannot be created by a competent manager, working alone. The church, the school, the farm club, the home must combine to produce a social attitude and a body

of knowledge that will make control both democratic and efficient. These are the great assets of co-operation, assets that belong to it alone, that cannot be abstracted, but that unfortunately remain too often unused.—*Wallace's Farmer*, Sept. 9, 1927.

LOST COTTON IN FLOOD

Large quantities of cotton belonging to the Staple Cotton Co-operative Association, Greenwood, Miss., were destroyed by the heavy floods in the Mississippi Valley. At Greenville, cotton to the value of \$1,600,000 was lost when the compress was swept away, with smaller quantities at four other points. All this cotton was insured and the association has received payment for the four smaller losses. As soon as settlement is made for the cotton lost at Greenville the association will be able to make final payment for the season to its members. Accounts and checks have been completed and are awaiting receipt of the insurance money. Practically all cotton of the 1926-27 pools has been sold, as well as the better grades carried over from 1925-26. The lower grades of the carry-over are being sold as rapidly as possible, with the hope that it will be possible to settle for the 1925-26 pools in the early fall.

SIGN FOR SAFETY

(From *Chinese Farm Journal*)

Northwest Grain Dealers Association,
71 3-8 Option Avenue. cor. Dumping
street, Winnipeg.

1920

Wheat Board go blinky,
You maky big snort
Farmers report.

1927

Pool looky like Heaven
"Why hurry" big snort
No farmers aboard.

1933

Ten year Pool Jubilee
You go on spree.

Pool makee good business
You go to dizziness
Exchange go helly
Pool awfully jolly.

Yours Velly Tlully
100 per cent Pooly.

—Contributed.

CAN'T FOOL A HORSE FLY

"What is that buzzing over my head?"
asked Rastus of another negro.

"Why, dat am a horse fly."

Rastus was not satisfied. "What am
a horse fly?" he queried.

"It am an animal that flies over horses
and jack asses."

"Say! you don't mean to say I is a
jack ass."

"No, I ain't sayin' so, but you can't
fool a horse fly."

TONGUE IN HIS CHEEK

Fiancee—Robert, mother asked me to
object to the use of the word "obey"
in the ceremony.

He—And what did you tell her?

Fiancee—I said I'd let it stand. I
told her you could take a joke as well
as any man.—*Judge*.

PREFERRED BAD LOSER

"I do hate to play cards with a bad
loser, don't you?"

"Oh, I don't know. I'd rather play
with a bad loser than any kind of a
winner."—*Ghost*.

PRICE REDUCTIONS ON



A STOCK TONIC

Heavy Sales Volume last season
justifies a lower price.

The New Basis.

Steel Drums \$8.50 each

Weight 450 lbs., F.O.B. Raymond
Less \$3.25 Refund for Empties.

Buyer Pays return Freight—
Ask for Special Quantity prices.

STOCK SURE RELISH IT.

Order from nearest Elevator Agent,
Feed or Supply Stores, or send
cheque direct to

Canadian Sugar Factories Ltd.

Raymond, Alta.

No Freight paid on Empty Drums
after October 15th, 1927.

Some Special Buys from Studebaker

The Home of Fine Cars

1927 STUDEBAKER 7-Pass "Presi- dent" De Luxe Sedan.....	\$825 Handles
1927 STUDEBAKER Duplex Phaeton, Absolutely Brand New.....	\$550 Handles
1926 PAIGE-JEWETT Coach, equip- ped to last detail.....	\$350 Handles
1926 McLAUGHLIN Special Sedan, in the pink of condition.....	\$500 Handles
1925 McLAUGHLIN Special Coach, like new in every respect.....	\$450 Handles
1925 McLAUGHLIN Master Six Tour- ing, a dandy car.....	\$300 Handles
1925 DODGE Special Coupe, appear- ance and Mechanically right.....	\$275 Handles
1925 STUDEBAKER Duplex Phaeton, Real value at Right Price.....	\$300 Handles

Also every other type of standard
car, open or closed, at

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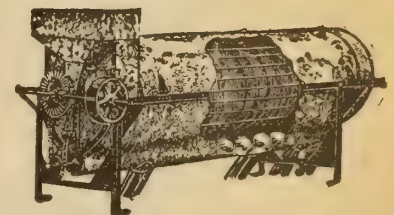
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from your wheat. Simple to operate. Takes
little power. Built to last. Pays for itself
quickly. Write to-day for full particulars.



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The Western Stubble Burner

enables you to get a good burn in the right
way to kill most of the weeds on the ground.
Hundreds are now in use and give perfect
satisfaction. Easy to operate. Made in two
sizes—8 ft. and 16 ft.

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REGINA, SASK.

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Central Livestock Co-operative, Ltd., Is Incorporated

Creation of Co-ordinating Agency For
Three Western Pools Results From
Conference

At a meeting held in Winnipeg, September 21st and 22nd between representatives of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., Saskatchewan Livestock Marketing Assn., Ltd., a central or co-ordinating agency known as the Central Livestock Co-operative, Ltd., was organized and incorporated with W. D. McKay, President of the Saskatchewan organization as President, A. B. Claypool of the Alberta organization, Vice-President, and I. Ingaldson, Vice President of the Manitoba organization, as Treasurer. Other members of the Board are M. A. McMillan, Alberta; Roy McPhail, Manitoba and Peter McCorquada, Saskatchewan. The Central Livestock Co-operative, Ltd., will act as a co-ordinating agency for the three Provincial organizations and will oversee and control the sale of their members' livestock on the Winnipeg Yards, which sales will be made through the Manitoba organization at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface.

All profits from the sales on the St. Boniface Yards will be pro-rated back to the three Provincial organizations according to the amount contributed.

The creation of the Central Agency for the Livestock Marketing Associations of the three Provinces comes as the culmination of a series of meetings which have been held by the officers of these three bodies for the purpose of co-ordinating their efforts and securing the greatest economy in operation consistent with efficiency.

The new Agency will commence operations on January 1st, 1928.

FROM ONE OF THE BUYERS

The following letter was recently received by the Alberta Livestock Pool from an Ontario purchaser who expresses satisfaction with the Pool cattle delivered to him recently:

Bluevale, Ont., Sept. 12th, 1927.

Dear Sirs:

The load of steers arrived Saturday and they are a very good load.

The cattle look a little high in price to put in the stable, as Ontario cattle bought here are costing about the same as the Western cattle.

You may hear from me later if I need another load.

Thanking you for your care in selecting them, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. M. PEARSON.

FORTNIGHTLY MARKET REPORT OF ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS

September 24th

Receipts of cattle were about the same as last week. The demand, however, was not so keen as Eastern buyers were not on the market, as they figure our market too high to enable them to ship

OUR POLICY

1. Develop and support Local Co-operative Contract Shipping Associations in all live stock districts that will forward producers' live stock to terminal markets at cost.

2. Maintain terminal markets to give unexcelled marketing service at cost.

3. Keep producers through their local shipping Associations informed on market conditions.

4. Foster and promote open competition between buyers and fair play between buying and selling agencies on all markets.

5. Safeguard the producers' interests in all matters of Legislation and Trade practices affecting Live Stock production and Marketing.

6. Do our own business as livestock producers to our own best interest.

ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS

cattle East. This of course reflected on the market and local buyers and coast buyers could not absorb all of the offerings, with the result that there will be some cattle carried over until next week. Most of the butcher classes selling 25c lower than last week. A few outstanding weighty dehorned steers were eligible to sell at 7.00 with good heavy steers from 6.00-6.50. Choice handy weight butcher steers at 6.50. Good butchers at 6.00 and medium steers around 5.50 and common down to 4.50. Choice cows topped at 5.00 for anything on the heifery order with good cows at 4.50-4.75 and fair cows at 3.75-4.25 and common cows at 3.00. Cannors and cutters from 1.75-3.00. Heifers were lower and the choice kinds sold at 5.75. Good heifers from 5.25-5.50 and medium 4.50. Calves also slumped. Choice light weights selling at 8.00. Choice heavy calves from 6.50-7.00. Medium calves around 6.00 and common from 4.00-5.00. Bulls sold fairly steady with good ones making 3.50 and bologna bulls at 3.00-3.35. The stocker and feeder market was active and prices in this division held steady. Choice dehorned feeder steers selling from 6.00-6.35. Good feeders from 5.50-5.75 and common feeders at 5.00. Choice stocker steers crossed the scales at from 5.50-5.75 and good kinds of steers around 5.25. Common down to 4.50. Choice stock heifers selling at 4.50-4.75. Good heifers 4.25. Breedy stock cows selling at 4.00.

We look for the market to remain slow and draggy for next week until our market gets in line with Eastern markets.

Edmonton reports a slow and draggy market on butcher steers with all other classes in keen demand.

The hog offerings on the Calgary market sold on Wednesday, September 21st, at 13.10 for thick smooths off cars, but due to heavier receipts than local buyers could absorb, all hogs arriving here after the Wednesday market remain unsold. Our market price has been running very high when compared to outside markets with the result that after the local demand was filled there were no interested

outside buyers at the high prices. The Winnipeg hog market is quoted at 12c f. & w. with Spokane at 11.65 f. & w., Seattle at 12.15 f. & w., and Portland at 12c f. & w.

Practically the same situation prevails in the Edmonton market where Wednesday's hogs sold at 13.00 off cars with the balance of the week's offerings remaining unsold and buyers bidding 12c.

The outlook in the sheep division is very unsettled due to heavier receipts showing up on the market. The grading on lambs is exceptionally close and only the real choice classes are commanding the top price of 11.50 and the balance having to be sold as feeders.

Partial List of Sales, Calgary

	Kind	Average Weight	Price
Olds Bowden Assn.....	1 st. feeder	920	6.00
Olds Bowden Assn.....	1 st. feeder	1010	6.00
Olds Bowden Assn.....	4 heifers	854	5.50
D. McDonald, Brant.....	4 steers	1090	6.25
D. McDonald, Brant.....	2 heifers	810	5.50
D. McDonald, Brant.....	2 cows	1230	4.50
Medicine Valley Assn.....	2 calves	360	8.00
Medicine Valley Assn.....	1 st. feeder	930	6.00
Buffalo Lake Assn.....	5 sts. feeders	1010	6.25
Buffalo Lake Assn.....	16 sts. feeders	974	6.25
Buffalo Lake Assn.....	1 cow milker	(fat)	70.00
Crossfield Assn.....	2 heifers	940	5.75
Crossfield Assn.....	9 calves	406	8.00
Reilly, Cluny.....	2 cows	1350	4.50
Reilly, Cluny.....	1 calf	480	8.25
Reilly, Cluny.....	3 heifers	825	6.00
Reilly, Cluny.....	3 steers	790	6.00
Buffalo Lake Assn.....	1 steer	1440	7.00
Hanna Assn.....	1 bull	1510	3.75
Hanna Assn.....	2 bulls	1200	3.35
Lausen, Carseland.....	16 steers	930	6.35

Partial List of Sales, Edmonton

Camrose Assn., Forestburg...	3 cows	860	5.00
Stettler Assn., Donalds.....	1 cow	1050	5.00
Egremont Assn., Radway Centre.....	1 calf	300	9.00
Stettler Assn., Donalds.....	1 steer	1000	6.00
Stettler Assn., Donalds.....	13 calves	330	8.00
Camrose Assn., Meeting Creek	2 calves	245	9.00
Camrose Assn., Meeting Creek	1 cow	1350	4.75
Camrose Assn., Meeting Creek	2 heifers	750	5.50
Sheridan Lawrence, Ft. Vermilion, via Peace River.....	6 steers	800	5.50
Camrose Assn., Round Hill...	1 steer	650	5.50
St. Paul Assn., St. Paul de Metis.....	1 cow	1060	4.75
Camrose Assn., Round Hill...	1 calf	350	9.00
Camrose Assn., Round Hill...	1 cow	1030	4.75

Central's Business Policies

Below is an extract from the Co-operative Shipper, which is the House Organ of the Central Co-op. Association doing business on the South St. Paul Stockyards for the co-operative shippers in the Northwest. It is written and signed by J. S. Montgomery, the manager of the Central Co-operative, and a man who has made a life study of the co-operative shipping and selling of livestock. We are reprinting it as we believe the business policy enunciated here is a very comprehensive statement of what the Co-operative is trying to do in Alberta at the present time in livestock shipping.

The article follows:

We are often times confronted with a question of just what are the business policies of the Central Co-operative Association and, while it is not possible in any way to go into detail on this subject in a short article, and while we believe that a large percentage of our patrons understand fully the policies of the organization, we felt that to those who are not fully informed about the association and its work, a little summary of business policies would not be out of place.

It should be kept in mind in considering these policies that the Central is an

association organized by the local shipping associations of the Northwest for the purpose of handling their business; that it serves individually and through local associations perhaps 125,000 live-stock producers. * * *

We believe that successful co-operative livestock marketing must be based on sound co-operation by the individual producers and that it is important to have a strong local co-operative shipping or marketing association in every community, hence:

(A) We will encourage the organization and maintenance of one good, strong local shipping association at every important shipping point.

(B) It will be contrary to our policy to organize a second shipping association where one good association already exists, even though the one which now exists is not a member or patron of the Central. We will encourage wherever possible the combining of associations where two or more associations exist at one shipping point.

(C) We will render any assistance possible in improving the plan of organization and work of the local shipping associations whether they be members of the Central or not. * * *

We believe that a sound, well organized and well financed co-operative marketing association at every terminal market is important to the future success of the livestock industry.

First, because it gives the producer a voice in the market place where his livestock is sold.

Secondly, because an association on the market owned by the producer for the handling of his own business insures him first class service in the handling of his livestock on the market.

Thirdly, because a well organized co-operative selling agency at the terminal market gives the producer the best possible service at actual cost.

Fourthly, because co-operative selling at the terminal markets gives the producer, through the combining of a large volume of business, a bargaining power which he cannot attain in any other way; and, fifthly, because this plan of selling brings about the unity of effort on the part of all producers in the country.

We are opposed to the direct marketing of livestock to packers at locally owned packing plants and concentration yards unless and until agencies are organized at such places which give the producer full representation in every transaction which transpires at such point. We are opposed:

First, because the direct marketing plan is primarily a packer move and was never established for the purpose of directly benefiting the producer.

Secondly, because direct marketing destroys the terminal competitive markets which are and always have been the only basis of allowing the law of supply and demand to work freely in establishing a proper price level for the farmer's product.

Thirdly, because it is an attempt to meet organized buying on the part of the packer by disorganized selling on the part of the seller and the seller in all such instances is bound to suffer. * * *

We believe in elimination as far as possible of speculation on livestock by middlemen either at the local shipping points or on the terminal market and it will be our policy to so conduct our business as to eliminate speculation as far as possible or to reduce it to the lowest possible level and to bring about as far as

(Continued on page 24)

Strengthening the Bonds of Friendship

USE the telephone to cultivate the friendship of your neighbour — to keep constantly in touch with him.

It enables you to make this friendship more valuable in many ways.

An errand while in the village—the loan of a horse—spare machinery parts—a bag of meal—help in time of sickness, can be secured quickly by telephone.

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C. H. HUTTON
Supt. Agriculture and Animal Industry
C.P.R. Dept Natural Resources,
Calgary, Alberta.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO

J. W. Durno,
Auctioneer,
Calgary, Alta.

G. H. Jones,
Mgr. Supply Farm,
Strathmore, Alta.

Interests of the United Farm Women

Social Life in Rural England---A County Fair

Warwickshire, England.

Dear Farm Women:

Several people have asked me what I thought of the social life here. If they want me to write of English Society with a capital S, I know nothing of it, but if they want me to tell what I have noticed in some parts of rural England, I shall be glad to do so. Coming to visit with relations of my husband, I did not need to make friends, but was accepted for his sake and found the people as kind and friendly and hospitable as you people at home, and need I say more than that?

Some Amusing Conventions

Coming from a Western farming district where everyone is everyone else's friend, I have of course been somewhat amused at some of the conventions here, although everyone assures me that things have absolutely altered since the war. For instance we went to visit an old friend of my husband's in a little village in the south of England. Our host was a widely-read, fine man with a brother a doctor, but fate had paved the way for him to follow his father's business of draper. In the town in which they had lived business had become so depressed that he had moved to this village some six years before, but the family had practically no friends. The doctor and the lawyer and the other professional people did not "know" them, as they were only small trades people, and the remaining people they might know needed a few more years before they could be friendly!

Another day I was visiting at a big farm home and my hostess was discussing her maid who didn't "quite know her place," and added how different she was from her predecessor. "I could work for a whole morning in the kitchen with Mary and she never thought of speaking to me unless I spoke to her first." I could not but think of the difference at home, and the fun I had had in our kitchen with my helpers, and recalled the fact that the last three helpers I had were all married in the district and are now my best friends there. Of course conditions at home are different and make for different ideas. My helpers in more instances than one had seen a great deal more than I had, travelled a great deal more and knew a great deal more than I. Also I hope a feeling has grown up with us that we are simply having a fair exchange of service for money, with no question of social superiority or inferiority.

In the country districts here the Women's Institute has been a very great social benefit. It has been the means of making acquaintances between the different "stratas" of society. Sometimes I believe it has been more of a blessing to Mrs. "A" of the Hall whose life has really been more monotonous than it has been for Mrs. "B" or Mrs. "C" who have more friends in the village but whose place in society is not quite so eminent. Also the Institutes have done much in the villages of England to develop the arts and crafts and some really beautiful work is being done.

Since "U.F.W.A." became a regular contributor to this page, we have received many expressions of appreciation from our readers. In some cases a desire is expressed to communicate with her. Any letters addressed "U.F.W.A.", with plain instructions to forward to her address, will be so forwarded. News items from Locals, and other matter intended for immediate publication, should be addressed to this office in the usual way.—
Editor.

Problem Happily Not Ours

I am glad our U.F.W.A. does not have to cope with the same problems of social differences, but is rather a place for people from different parts of the country with different up-bringing and therefore different view-points, to get to know each other and develop a greater sympathy and more neighborly feeling for each other. This, together with the fact that we have fewer social gatherings, makes our organization invaluable from a social standpoint as well as its educational value.

The life of the farmer of course differs very much; the small farmer is kept to it very closely, but the man on the bigger farms who employs several men gets more time off if he chooses to take it, as his work becomes more a work of superintending and organization. The men live in the village and very often work on the same farm year after year and generation after generation. This of course makes it much easier for the housewife than for us at home, where very often more men employed means a bigger family for her.

On Saturday the farmers and the farm hands have the afternoons off unless there is an extra pressure of work. Often there is a cricket match between neighboring villages, or as was the case this summer, they intended to have a match but the weather prevented. Cricket is not exactly a thrilling game to watch when one does not know the game, but it is pleasing to the eye to see the men in white flannels on the green fields which so often have a background of beautiful trees.

There is much of tennis, and I have enjoyed it as a spectator very much because of the pretty surroundings and the pleasant conversation. My Saturday afternoons at home were so often a little extra busy getting "cooked up" and cleaned up for over Sunday and a lot of tired men came in for supper tired and dirty from the fields. Necessarily I have enjoyed the change and I have to remind myself that we are a new country and this an old one and I always recall that piece "The Pioneers" which I sent to our pages months ago:

"For us the heat by day, the heavy load
And yet for us the Master-joy, O Pioneers!
We shall not travel, but we make the road."

Agriculture Depressed

Yet do not think that life here on the farm is without its worries. Farming is really in a most deplorable condition and the farmers are living on what they have made and not on what they are making. As one man said to me the other day, "It is absolutely essential that we keep our lawns mowed, and our cars, and the banks may carry us a bit longer, but let either of them go and it is all over with us." Most of them have been losing money for the last few years, and this year the late frost wrought havoc with the fruit crops. The weather has been atrocious and a great deal of the hay crop was utterly ruined, and now the "corn harvest," as they say referring to the wheat, is being gathered with the greatest difficulty on account of the continued wet weather. The expenses in connection with the farms are very high, the rates and taxes excessive and there is a general feeling of depression among the farmers. A most interesting series of letters has been running in one of the big London dailies, "Can Farming Pay?" and a few people (non-farmers) contended it could, but the farmers of all counties and all sizes of farms have produced figures and arguments to say it is impossible. In the old days, in hard times, the wages were cut. Now wages are regulated by law. The English farmer himself, however, with few exceptions, is the last man to regret that his laborers are getting a living wage, but now he wants one for himself as well.

An English County Fair

At an English County Fair, I was interested in comparing it with our Fairs. The stock was excellent with more goats, more big horses and of course more of the hunting type. I was much interested in the horse jumping competitions. It was a real pleasure to see the horses do the hedges, the double hedges, the gate, the hedge and ditch full of water and the different improvised obstacles on the course.

In the dairy exhibits there were more cheeses from the farm dairies than at home; cheeses of all sizes and shapes it seemed to me and most delicious looking ones. I missed the Women's Exhibits very much, for apart from the exhibits of the Women's Institute there was no Women's section.

We did have one Society event, being invited to the Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace which is one of the social events of the season. It was interesting to walk about the grounds and recognize the different persons of whom we have read and seen photographs; members of the Royal Family, prominent people from the different political parties, leaders of the church and eminent people from all walks in life. It was a pretty sight on the huge lawns to see the beautiful frocks, the morning dress of the men, and a few Orientals with their striking costumes to add interest to the scene, the gay uniforms of the bands and all with the usual background of trees.

A Shakespearean Company

The opportunities for enjoyment I suppose vary in different parts, but here a great opportunity offers through being so near Stratford-on-Avon. Every spring

and summer an excellent company does Shakespearean plays there. This year they are doing them in a picture house, as the old theatre was burned last year and the new one is not yet built. The "rush" seats are only one shilling and two pence, and to me it seems a wonderful opportunity to get really good seats to see Shakespearean plays well done for about 28 cents. I don't know where one could for that money get more enjoyment than from the wit and beauty of, say, "Twelfth Night" or "Much Ado About Nothing," or where one could get more philosophy than from "Hamlet." It seems marvellous to think of the countless people who have and are continuing to enjoy the works of a man who lived in this town over three hundred years ago.

Warwick Castle

Another great thing here is that with the excellent roads one can get with a car in an hour or two to so many points of interest. And by the way, so many bicycles are used here; but it is not to be wondered at considering the roads and the places one can go in a short distance. There is Warwick with its magnificent old castle beautifully situated on the Avon. Part of this is occupied, but part of it and part of the grounds is open for visitors. The old moat is dry now, but the huge keep gate and the thick walls and towers show how well it was protected in the old days. To see this and to see the collection of armor and the old furniture and pictures in the house is a history lesson easily read. Kenilworth with its magnificent old ruins is not far away. Coventry with its old street where they tell you Lady Godiva rode and where Peeping Tom in effigy still peers out a window. Shakespeare's Stratford with its old Elizabethan buildings, its garden where all the flowers he mentions are grown and his old home now a museum and a shrine for people the world over. All Shakespeare's little villages his "drunken Bidford" with its quaint old bridge, his "beggarly Broom" and all the rest, with happily some of the characteristics changed.

We pass Evesham, a beautiful fruit growing district noted especially for its plums and are reminded that that is where the Battle of Evesham in the Wars of the Roses was fought. We pass an old spring that Thackeray mentions in one of his books. We pass Coughton Court where the Gunpowder Plot was hatched. Not far away on the roadside are the old stocks where no doubt many a person was jeered at by his fellows, the crime and the criminal both forgotten. And as one goes further afield, new places of interest are found.

When you consider that in addition to these places of historic interest there is the great natural beauty of flowers and trees, hills and valleys and little streams, you can understand there is always some place of interest or beauty to see.

This letter has grown unnecessarily long, and I must close it with best wishes to you one and all for the busy harvest season.

Yours sincerely,
"U.F.W.A."

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

IRON SPRINGS SPORTS DAY

About \$225 was the net financial result to Iron Springs U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Locals from the annual sports day, according to a report from Mrs. J. Hurnanen. Three ball games, races, and the awarding of a prize for the largest



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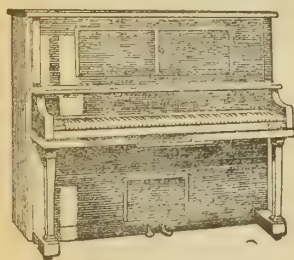
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family occupied the day, and the dance in the evening was most successful.

EXCHANGE PRACTICAL HINTS

"The U.F.W.A. met at the home of Mrs. Winter Speers, on Wednesday, August 24th. There was a good attendance of members and visitors and Mrs. N. S. Campbell presided. After the usual opening song, business items were discussed and settled. Readings were given by Mrs. Oldfield and Miss Adams. Community singing followed and was heartily enjoyed by all present. The Roll Call was answered by pickling recipes, many useful and practical hints being exchanged. Mrs. Noble, convener of Co-operative Marketing, spoke briefly on this subject."—*Vulcan Advocate*.

GRAND MEADOW PICNIC

The sixth annual picnic of Grand Meadow U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Locals was a great success, reports Mrs. F. E. Crawford, secretary of the U.F.W.A. Local. There was, as usual, a very large crowd, and this year an especially interesting feature was the music given by the Junior U.F.A. band from Coal Lake, whose members are from 6 to 16 years of age. "We felt we were fortunate to get them, and their music was much appreciated," writes Mrs. Crawford.

AT OLDS U.F.W.A.

"We were fortunate in having Mrs. Wyman and Mrs. Hepburn to address our Local this year," writes Mrs. J. A. Dodd, secretary of Olds U.F.W.A. Local. "Mrs. Wyman spoke on legislation affecting women and children, at our May meeting, and Mrs. Hepburn gave us a report of the Summer Board meeting and spoke on some of the work our organization is accomplishing. These meetings were very enjoyable as well as instructive, and there was an exceptionally good attendance at both of them."

LIBRARY FOR MEMBERS

The High River U.F.W.A. Local at their last meeting authorized the officers of the Local to purchase a number of books to be circulated among the members. The books had been recommended in a paper on "Current Literature" prepared by Rev. B. A. MacDonald, of Calgary. Discussion on current events was led by Mrs. W. Robertson, and included the following subjects: "Dedication of the Peace Bridge"; "Long Non-Stop Flights by Aviators"; "New Wheat Experiments by Herman Trelle"; "Shall Canada Have a Flag of Her Own"? Following this part of the program a resolution was passed, which will be presented to the Annual Convention, urging that steps be taken towards the adoption of a Canadian National flag.

A large number of visitors attended this meeting, including Mrs. R. D. Bower, of Palo Alto, California, formerly an active member of the Local. The hostesses, Mrs. N. Fraser and Mrs. A. Fraser, served dainty refreshments.

U.F.W.A. BRINGS HEALTH CLINIC TO GLEICHEN

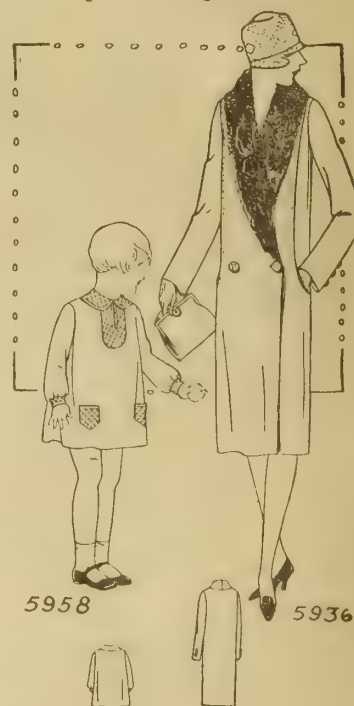
Gleichen U.F.W.A. Local were responsible for getting the Provincial Travelling Health Clinic to hold a two days' clinic in the Meadow Brook Community Hall, September 12th and 13th. Children from Hammer Hill, Shamrock, Elwood and Craigantler schools had been examined previously by Nurse Thompson, as well as a number of children from other schools, where the directors had not been

desirous of having the clinic. Twenty-three children were operated on for tonsils, adenoids and dental work, some of the patients for all three.

"The parents were quite satisfied with the work done," writes Miss M. Goodwin, secretary of Gleichen U.F.W.A., "and spoke very highly of the carefulness and skill of the doctors. The nurses also received their share of praise. The Government surely started a fine work when it organized these clinics."

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

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Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

"AN APPLE A DAY"

In the frugal home of my grandmother, apples between meals were a Sunday afternoon treat. Coming in from Sunday school, out of the raw winter afternoon, one found the elders in the comfortable old sitting room, a brisk fire burning, books and papers scattered about, and a big dish on the table piled high with shining red apples.

In recent years, however, the science of dietetics has made rapid strides, and

the great importance of fresh fruit in the daily diet has been established. For the building up and maintenance of good health, possibly no fruit is more valuable than the apple.

They are probably most wholesome uncooked, and in this state can form the foundation of many salads. Below are two recipes for salads, as well as two simple methods of cooking.

Waldorf Salad. Peel and chop fine enough apples to make three cupsful; mix with one cup chopped celery, one-half cup chopped walnut meats, and mayonnaise or boiled salad dressing.

Apple and Raisin Salad. Wash 1 cup raisins; put in saucepan with juice of one lemon, 2 tablespoons honey, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon flour mixed with two tablespoons water; bring to boil; add 1 tablespoon butter. Pare and chop four large or five smaller apples, and add to the raisin mixture, when cool.

Baked Apples. Wash apples and remove all cores. Fill cavities with brown sugar, mixed with any preferred spice, and butter (using half as much butter as sugar). Pack in pudding dish, add enough water to keep from scorching; bake until soft.

Apple Tapioca. Soak one hour (overnight is better) 3-4 cup tapioca; put in double boiler with 2 cups boiling water, three apples, pared, cored and quartered, 3-4 cup sugar. Cook until tapioca is transparent. Serve hot or cold, with cream.

What Is Patriotism?

"Your loyalty to your nation should be the same as to your car—you should take care of it and try to keep it working. You do not talk about 'how well it works'—you watch the parts not working so well."—Dr. Jesse H. Holmes.

A vigorous attack on the form of fetich-worship which frequently masquerades as a noisy form of patriotism was made at the World Federation of Educational Associations held in Toronto last month, according to a report appearing in the Toronto *Star* of September 8th. The attack took place at a session of the World Conference presided over by a Chinese, Dr. P. W. Kuo of Southeastern University, Nanking, and was led by a citizen of the United States and strongly supported by a representative from Great Britain.

The American speaker was Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, professor of philosophy at Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, and the British representative E. J. Sainsbury, of Surrey, England.

Worship of Symbols

"There is a lot of silly sentimentality in our patriotism today," stated Dr. Holmes, "There is too much worship of the symbol and not the thing the symbol stands for—too much flag worship and symbol worship. We ought to get this silly sentimentality out of our systems, and keep it from getting into the systems of the children."

The United States Speaker, in his main address (says the Toronto *Star*) hit hard at the superiority complex in nations as well as in individuals.

One Cause of War

"There can be little doubt that this military preparedness, while of advantage



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CHRISTMAS SAILINGS

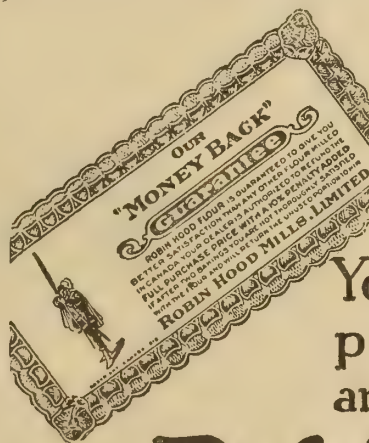
FROM	TO
Montreal — Nov. 25 — Ausonia	Plymouth, Cherbourg, London
Montreal — Nov. 26 — Letitia	Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow
Halifax — Dec. 5 — Antonia	Plymouth, Havre, London
New York — Dec. 7 — Aquitania	Cherbourg and Southampton
New York — Dec. 10 — Transylvania	Londonderry and Glasgow
St. John — Dec. 10 — Athenia	Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow
Halifax — Dec. 11 — Athenia	Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow
Halifax — Dec. 12 — Ascania	Plymouth, Havre, London
New York — Dec. 14 — Berengaria	Cherbourg and Southampton
New York — Dec. 15 — Samaria	Queenstown (Cobh), Liverpool

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perhaps in some circumstances, must be regarded generally as a cause of war," E. J. Sainsbury, of Surrey, England, declared in his paper on military preparedness.

"Nor can the prospect of the future be much in doubt, for assuredly unless general terms for disarmament are agreed upon Germany will most probably arm again and a crisis will be imminent," said the speaker. "This possibility is clearly shown in a speech by Lord Haldane at Wakefield, England, on November 19th, 1926. He then said that unless a general reduction in armaments was brought about, it was inevitable that the claim of Germany for rearmament would become a difficult subject.

"Now nations make preparation not merely by their armies and navies, but also in some cases in their educational institutions, and it is necessary to consider both the advantages and disadvantages of this military training in the schools and colleges of those nations, where it is carried on, as well as the possible dangers and implications.

"By many it is held that such training is not only not educational, but is in reality opposed to education. It therefore becomes our duty to try and discover the truth of the matter, and to consider also whether other means to achieve what is desired by this military training can be recommended as effective without rousing a spirit of militarism."

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Let Us Do Our Full Share

Dear Juniors:

I do hope that you will carefully read and think over Mrs. Warr's message to you on this page. In this issue we have reports from only three Locals—and there are nearly seventy in the Province! Can we not make you realize that with you lies the responsibility of making this page a worth while contribution to the Farmers' Cause? If we are not willing to do our share in the lifting of the load of responsibility, can we expect others to do ours and their own as well? It is up to us as Juniors to accept our full share of the work of keeping our organization moving steadily forward—we have asked that you take upon yourself the responsibility of making your own Local a success and your own page a success—is that asking too much?

I sincerely trust that just as soon as the busy season is over, you will not lose any time, but will choose your publicity Secretary and send in a report of your activities.

Fraternally yours,
EDNA M. HULL,
Secretary.

A Message from Mrs. Warr

Dear Juniors:

Miss Hull has suggested that you might be glad of a message from the U.F.W.A. representative on the Junior Committee through the medium of your page in the official organ of our organization.

By these introductory remarks of mine you will see how we seniors feel—we want you to realize that we consider you a most necessary and vital part of our movement.

The Junior U.F.A. page is your own, remember, and we desire each Local to accept responsibility for its success as a means of bringing inspiration to other Locals and creating interest in localities where there is at present no Junior U.F.A. You have both able and willing workers in your Provincial President and Secretary but, Juniors, remember that while it is right that they should do their part, the best results are obtained only when all members are contributing of their best. So, if you have not already done so, be sure and appoint a Publicity Secretary to write a brief report of everything of interest in the activities of your Local for the Junior page and you will be surprised to see how soon this page will have a personal interest for the mem-

bers in your Local and the ideas exchanged in each issue will soon become of real value in the program of your Local meetings; and in addition you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have lightened the burden that your Provincial Secretary is now carrying.

So much for the success of your page in *The U.F.A.*; now I am wondering about the success of your Local. Harvest time is here and school has started and both of these are vital factors in the life of Junior Locals. Harvest calls many of the most enthusiastic workers out of the community while many others at this time will go away to attend high school, Normal, University, or to teach school and so in general there is a tendency at this time for the machinery of a Junior Local to become disorganized. Juniors, this is your testing time! Now, more than ever, you must shoulder a personal responsibility for the success of your Local or disintegration will set in.

I wonder if you will permit me to offer a few words of advice—to outline a plan which has seemed to help out in one or two Junior Locals which I have been in touch with.

1. Appoint a "live wire" program committee who will see that there is something of especial interest for each meeting—carrying out the four-fold plan yet varying their program so as to appeal to the different tastes of the members. For instance, some may be fond of music, others debates or games, dancing, jokes, lantern-slides, discussions on current events, etc.

2. Hold your meetings during the busy seasons on Saturday evenings so that members may come and enjoy the meeting free from the distracting thought of a hard day's work on the morrow.

3. Be prompt—start your meetings on time and end them on time. Have a time schedule and live up to it. (Such as 8 to 12 p.m.) Remember, if you are meeting at the members' homes, your hostess is a busy woman, doubtless, and keep to your time schedule. Your meetings will be more "snappy", your members more prompt and you will be sure of a more hearty welcome from your hostess.

4. Do not expect your officers to do all the work, but divide it up so that each member may have a share, with a view to using the particular talent of each member for the good of the Local.

The most particular thing is to have something of interest for each meeting

so that the members will make an extra effort to attend and when the busy season is over and winter leisure and sports start, it will be easier to hold the interest of the members.

But once allow meetings to drag or be postponed with a long interval between meetings, and interest wanes, enthusiasm dies, and before you know it, instead of having a keen, wide-awake Local you have only the smoldering embers of one which may be fanned into life again by the breath of enthusiasm and loyalty to the organization or may gradually die out through indifference and inaction.

So work for the success of your Local—help to keep it alive and strive to get your district organized 100 per cent.

With very best wishes for the success of each Local,

Yours very sincerely,

Mrs. A. H. WARR,
U.F.W.A. Representative on
Junior Committee.

HAVE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

"We elected a committee to arrange our program for the year and find this much more satisfactory than the old way," writes Miss Jean Campbell, Secretary of the Consort Juniors. At the last meeting a most interesting paper on "Rules of Order" was given by one of the members, and after the program, the young people held a Corn Boil. This Local is doing very well and has a membership of twenty-three.

GOOD MEETING AT DALEMHEAD

The Dalemhead Junior U.F.A. recently held a most interesting meeting when a lively debate, "Bobbed versus Long Hair" was the leading feature of the evening. Those participating were Johanna Van Der Velde and Herriet Pederson for the affirmative while Ralph Coonfer and Charles Hornstra defended the negative. Each debater advanced well backed arguments and provoked much mirth throughout. The judges gave their decision to the negative debaters. The Dalemhead Local is planning for a social evening some time soon, and are trying to develop along four-fold lines.

WILSON JUNIORS' SUCCESS

It took the judges at the Lethbridge Exhibition three-quarters of an hour to decide the winner of the District exhibits shown by the young people, and the prize of twenty-five dollars was won by the Wilson Juniors on the decision that they showed a greater variety. The stalls of both East Lethbridge Juniors and Wilson Juniors were very artistically arranged, and the grains, vegetables, flowers and fruit were all of good quality. The flower display was especially lovely, and we are glad to see that our Juniors are not overlooking the need of the beautiful.

SIMPLE

"Ever heard this one?" asked the traveling salesman of the group in the hardware store. "A dog was tied to a rope about 14 feet long. Twenty feet away was a fat, juicy bone. How did the dog get to the bone?"

"Oh, that's old," answered a clerk. "You want one of us to say 'I give up,' and then you'll say, 'That's what the dog did.'"

"No, you're wrong, for the dog got the bone."

"Well, how did he get it?"

"The other end of the rope wasn't tied."

Free

To everyone submitting an answer Paragon will give a special offer of silk stockings FREE.



\$30,000.00 in Rewards

Find the Two Paragon Planes and
Win \$1,000.00

They're Off! Twenty-one entrants in a cross-Canada flight. Do they all look alike? Examine them carefully and you will see that the markings on the airplanes are different. Some have one white stripe on the carriage; some have the right wheel black, others the left. Two and only two have markings exactly the same. These are the two entered by Paragon—the only two which have the sturdiness and quality to finish the race. Can you find them? If you can, the \$1000.00 reward may be yours. It is really difficult, but with patience and care it can be accomplished.

MAIL YOUR ANSWER TO-DAY

It costs you only a 2c. stamp and you may be the winner of one of the big cash rewards. Do not delay—don't miss this opportunity to win \$1000.00 in cash.

OUR OBJECT

We are giving these magnificent rewards to advertise the Paragon method of selling direct to the Consumer. **You do not have to sell anything.** This is NOT a sales competition.

\$50.00 Additional for promptness in answering this ad.

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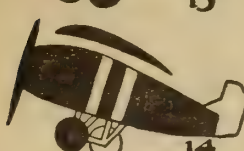
We have given away in prizes and awards over \$30,000.00. For the correct answers to this contest, we shall give \$1,500.00 in cash and an extra award to everyone who does not win a prize. Do you want some of this money? Send your answer to-day.

THE PRIZES

1st	- - -	\$1,000
2nd	- - -	300
3rd	- - -	75
4th	- - -	25
5th to 9th	- - -	\$10 each
10th to 19th	- - -	\$5 each

RULES

1. Write your answer plainly in ink. Write the numbers of the two winning Paragon airplanes on a sheet of paper. Write name of this newspaper and your name and address on the same sheet in upper right corner. For anything else you write use separate piece of paper.
2. Contestants must be over 15 years of age.
3. Employees of Paragon are not eligible.
4. BE NEAT; handwriting and general appearance will be considered.
5. Full information given to all contestants.



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This advertisement may not appear again.

EARN \$2 or \$200 for the name and address of people with one eye or wear an artificial eye. Nothing to buy or sell.
WRITE US. Denver Optic Co.,
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**The Corona
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Provincial Treasurer

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE OR APPLY TO:

W. V. NEWSON
Deputy Prov. Treasurer

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

NEWS FROM LIVESTOCK POOL

(Continued from page 17)

possible a direct movement of feeder livestock through the markets from the grower to the corn belt feeder.

We believe in establishing and maintaining at the terminal markets trade practices which are based on sound business principles and conducted according to clean, honest business ethics, and it will be our purpose to conduct the business of the Central according to such principles at all times.

We do not present the foregoing as a full and complete discussion of the business principles of the Central, but these

statements should be sufficient to establish in the minds of our readers some of the principal considerations which were responsible for the organization and maintenance of such an organization by the producers of the Northwest.

We would be glad to have a discussion from any of our members or interested friends on any of these questions as we would like to make the Co-operative Shipper a means of establishing sound co-operative principles in this territory. We would welcome articles on any subject pertaining to co-operative marketing coming from any interested parties.—J. S. Montgomery.

Give Alberta Pool Credit for Steadying Market

Recognition by Winnipeg dealers of the important role played by the Alberta Livestock Pool upon the Calgary market for hogs is contained in the following despatch which appeared in the Calgary *Herald* of September 20th:

(Special Despatch to The Herald)

WINNIPEG, Sept. 19.—The remarkable advance in hog prices on the Calgary market is the subject of considerable comment here. Figures show that in 1925 the average price of hogs on the Calgary market was 11 cents below the average on the Winnipeg market.

The Pool went into business in January, 1926. At the end of that year the average price in Calgary was 24 4-5 cents above the Winnipeg price while for the current year the average in Calgary has been 50 cents higher than the Winnipeg average.

Local dealers give the Pool credit for steadying the market.

Correspondence**THE FARMER AND THE WHEAT POOL**

Editor *The U.F.A.*:

Dear Sir,—I notice in *The U.F.A.* quite a number of articles written to speed up the signing of Wheat Pool contracts.

I should hardly think it would be necessary to urge any farmer to continue as a member of this farmer-owned, operated and controlled organization that has already proved its value by bringing prosperity not only to Canada but to grain growers of other lands as well.

Should not every farmer have pride enough to work heartily in support of and for the success of his own business corporation.

A corporation so large that it can study the productive power of all exporting countries and the cost incurred to place their products on the world's markets; also study the requirements of all importing countries and be ready to fill their requirements as no other corporation can do, and thus bring profit to all grain producers.

I cannot think that any farmer should be influenced by the grain dealers to keep them from strengthening their organization. The farmers should realize that *it is the profit from the grain raised on their farms by their toil, that has built every country and terminal elevator in existence, and when this profit is diverted from the private grain dealers to the farmers, they themselves will own all elevators.*

The farmers should take pride in the fact that they live on the farm, and by their work feed and clothe the people of the world and make possible the building of cities housing the great manufacturing plants, sending their products to the marts of the world, causing the building of great transportation lines on land and sea, serving the human family.

The Wheat Pool is a corporation of the farmers, by the farmers and for the

farmers. Every farm family should look forward with pride to the time when their sons should be capable of doing their part in the successful management of this, as well as other great co-operative organizations serving humanity.

Raley, Alta.

H. A. WALTER,

REDISTRIBUTION

Editor *The U.F.A.*:

I don't wish to claim space in your crowded columns for the discussion of a question which is not yet of popular interest among U.F.A. readers, but I will be glad if you will at your convenience insert this brief reply to Mr. C. E. Armstrong.

This is the first criticism that the Diamond Valley proposal of electoral reform has received and I am glad to see it, for it is only by this means that we can decide whether such an experiment is advisable or not.

As the essence of the proposal is a more correct representation by means of larger constituencies, I will take Mr. Armstrong's criticism as applying to the scheme of three constituencies for the Province, north, south and central. He says that the cities would dominate the elections thus held. But we should not forget that the city press tried hard to dominate the last two elections—and failed. It was not the localism of the small constituency that won these fights for us; it was—if I may coin a word—"U.F.A.-ism."

How would the U.F.A. be weakened by the proposed system? It is part of that proposal to retain the present constituencies (rearranged, perhaps, to fit group needs) for the nomination of candidates. The present Constituency Association would function as before. The only difference would be that the voter would have a wider choice and that useless majorities would be utilised. In this way the miners, for example, could put their votes together in two of the constituencies, South and Central, so as to

elect, perhaps, two representatives. That is the "special consideration" which would be given them and other scattered groups and there would be no violation of the democratic principle of equality of voting power.

I heartily agree with Mr. Armstrong that perfect equality of voting power is an impossibility but this is equally true, that where there is glaring inequality there will be discontent and opposition—witness the complaints of Messrs. Shaw and McGillivray at the close of last session. Wouldn't it be a wise and statesman-like thing to go to the root of this evil and instead of tinkering with small geographical boundaries adopt a system that promises fairly a greater degree of justice for all?

I have heard U.F.A. men say, regarding this matter, "What we have we'll hold," oblivious of the fact apparently that the boot may quite easily be on the other foot some day, for the present system has all the vagaries of a lottery.

Mr. Armstrong hopes that any changes contemplated in this venerable system may not be too radical, too upsetting. Well, we seem to have weathered quite safely the revolution which freed us from the trammels of Partyism in Alberta, but it may calm his fears to reflect that the proposed change would not be of a coercive character. The voter who banks on the personal tie between member and constituents as it exists at present could still indulge their loyalty by the simple expedient of neglecting all other names on his ballot paper.

G. CHRISTIE.

Eckville, Alta.

[Mr. Christie's reply to critics of the proposals for redistribution which he set forth in a letter to *The U.F.A.* some months ago, closes the debate on these proposals for the time being.—Editor.]

TITLES FOR CANADA(?)

(*The British Columbian*)

The Peerage is not what it was since Lloyd George made hay while the sun shone through the medium of the sale of honors. Some of his creations, an article appearing in an English publication says, "are gross, illiterate profiteers, doubtful in reputation, vulgar in their lives, who to the shame of honor and decency were shovelled into the House of Lords merely on the strength of the money they had obtained by preying upon England in the most awful crisis of her affairs."

KNOWLEDGE AND WISDOM

(*Cowper*)

Knowledge and Wisdom, far from being one,
Have ofttimes no connection. Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
Knowledge, a rude unprofitable mass,
The mere materials with which Wisdom builds,
Till smoothed, and squared, and fitted to its place,
Does but encumber whom it seems to enrich.
Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.



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MASTER MECHANIC COAT SHIRT

A Suit of Master Mechanic Overalls and a Master Mechanic Coat Shirt

covers every need in Work Clothes. The combination is the least expensive and the service the most complete you can buy. You have never seen working garments with a finer appearance, so perfectly adjusted to every need.

Also manufacturers of the famous W. K. line of Work Clothes

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PROSPERITY IN AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 4)

in a healthy condition and the spirit met was one of optimism. Factories were resuming regular work everywhere, mining was recovering, shipping was active and the evidences of the dole system were entirely lacking. Premier Baldwin had pictured the Great Britain of today rightly when he pictured it as a country confident and virile. There were no evidences of decay, said Mr. Brownlee, but on the contrary many evidences of stability and prosperity.

"Similar conditions were observed on the continent where the recovery from the effects of the war is practically complete. Continental countries along with England seem to be entering an era of prosperity, one in which their purchasing power will be enormous. These conditions abroad furnish Canada with her opportunity, said the Premier.

Door Swung Open

"The door of opportunity is swung wide open, wider than ever before. Canada and Alberta are greatly favored and if the proper co-operative spirit is applied to the work of foreign trade development no one can predict what tremendous strides forward Canada will take in the next few years," said the Premier.

"Lower overhead costs and lower taxation levels as compared with all foreign countries except possibly the United States, worked to the advantage of the Canadian industrialist. Another favorable economic sign was the peace existing in Canada between capital and labor and with markets everywhere awaiting development the present was the hour for Canada to launch out in an expansion program.

"Canada, said the Premier, is standing in a most favorable position. Every country outside of Canada has a farm problem that has been projected into politics. The Canadian farmers are getting on their feet rapidly and confident of their ability to make their farms pay. The sentiment found today is one of contentment and confidence in the future. In contrast with this one finds in the U.S. and abroad a widespread discontent in the rural communities and a resultant shrinkage in farm production.

The estimated \$300,000,000 from agriculture this year "would come largely from wheat, and already, said the speaker, the bogey was heard that too much wheat was being raised, that the saturation point had been reached. This was stoutly, facts being brought forward to show that Russia was no longer a factor in the export wheat market and that the United States was fast declining in the amount of wheat available for export. Seven million bushels more wheat were being required every year to take care of the home needs of the United States, statistics show, and by 1935, experts were predicting, the country to the south would cease altogether to be an exporter of wheat.

"This would leave the great European market open to Canada and with the Orient changing slowly from rice to wheat products, a tremendous market in the Far East was looming. 'No, there is no danger of a saturation point for wheat or any other agricultural product being reached. Let Canada raise wheat and more wheat, also more butter, bacon, beef and other products and there will be no marketing difficulty. But Canada must do more advertising abroad and its products must become better standardized, and further, production must be so developed as to insure a steady flow

of graded goods to the United Kingdom. I found there that Canadian goods, were the least known and the poorest advertised. Other butter is sold on its brand, Canadian butter on test,' continued Mr. Brownlee.

Immigration

"Dealing briefly with immigration, Mr. Brownlee said that immigration cannot be built up except on a basis of prosperity. Make the Canadian farmer prosperous and the immigration problem will solve itself, he observed. He placed the Britisher first among the desirable type of immigrant, although Canada would welcome all worthy homeseekers knocking at her doors.

"Encouragement of Empire trade and of the British Empire Marketing Association which is backing the movement were stressed by the Premier, also the proper protection of investors putting money into Canadian enterprises. In the latter connection, he said, a Government service should be created to provide accurate information when desired.

Beautify Canada

"A more beautiful Canada and Alberta was also called for by the Premier. Alberta here had a golden opportunity of so beautifying its plains and mountain region as to vastly increase the inflow of tourists. This industry, he declared, could easily become as valuable to Alberta as its agricultural industry, for city and rural planning had a commercial as well as sentimental value.

"In conclusion, Premier Brownlee thanked G. R. Marnoch, Supt. W. H. Fairfield, Senator Buchanan and members of the advisory board, and Canadian Pacific Railway executives for the generous help given in the development of the L. N. scheme."

TWO MORE POOL ELEVATORS

The list of Alberta Pool Elevators is growing rapidly.

Contracts were let on Wednesday, September 28th for two line elevators, one at Rainier and the other at Sauki (Scandia). These points are on the new branch line being built by the C.P.R. southward from Cassils. They will be 35,000 bushels elevators, modern in every way. Vos Bros. are the contractors. These will bring the total of Pool elevators up to 157. Last year 42 were in operation.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 5)

1:30 p.m., according to an official announcement issued by J. E. C. Oldford, of Penhold, secretary, in behalf of the executive. The basis of representation, states the notice, will be one delegate for every ten paid-up members or major portion thereof and one delegate for every U.F.A. Local with membership under five.

President Wood and Hon. O. L. McPherson are among the prominent members of the U.F.A. who have been invited to address the Convention.

ONE OF THE U.F.A. PIONEERS

Geo. Bennett, who was recently elected Wheat Pool Director for Edmonton, has been an active worker in almost every activity of the organized farmers' movement since he came to Alberta, and has given many years of devoted service to the U.F.A. in his community. He has rarely failed to attend the U.F.A. Annual Convention as a delegate from Creighton Local, of which for a long period he occu-

pled the position of President. He is today Vice-President of the Vermilion U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, and a director of the Mannville Co-operative store. He was elected councillor when his municipal district was first set up, and had long service on the school board. He was actively associated with the organization of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company, which later merged with the U.G.G.

WETASKIWIN CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held in Wetaskiwin on November 10th. Locals will be entitled to one delegate for every ten members paid up in the Association. Dues should be sent in immediately, either to Central Office, or to Mrs. Winnifred Ross, Millet, Alberta, secretary. Locals will receive full particulars and credential cards within a short time.

Spent Only \$373.43 in Federal Election

Financial Statement of Battle River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Shows Remarkably Low Figure

The financial statement of the Battle River U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Federal Constituency Association for the year ending June 30th, 1927, shows receipts of \$708.38 and disbursements of \$583.41, leaving a balance on hand of \$124.97. The total receipts included \$323.38 being the balance from the 1926 audit. Disbursements were Election Expenses, in the Federal General election last year, \$373.43; office supplies \$36.83; salary \$95; educational work \$6.50; sundry expenses \$71.65.

CONGRATULATES PRIESTLEY ON FINE DESCRIPTIVE WRITING

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I wish to congratulate Norman F. Priestley on his poem on the front page of *The U.F.A.* I have no hesitation in saying that I consider it a splendid piece of descriptive writing. It reminded me of Masefield's "Everlasting Mercy," and I thank you warmly for giving it the front page in your paper. I never miss your editorials and consider *The U.F.A.* the steadiest of all the Farmers' papers. You can say brave things without fear and rebuke wrong without anger.

Sincerely yours,

J. B. PARKER.

Gilbert Plains, Man.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHOW

The fifth annual Alberta Stocker and Feeder Show will be held on October 17th, followed by an auction sale of all entries on October 18th. Prize money to the extent of \$8,000 will be offered for carload and group classes of beef breeds of cattle of all ages up to three years; also for carload and group classes of calves. All entries except calves must be dehorned.

HOW TO TORTURE YOUR PARENTS

"How's your boy Josh getting along?" "Fine," answered Farmer Cornloss. "He eats reg'lar an' sleeps sound. Whenever anything around the old home doesn't go to suit him he threatens to be an aviator."—*Washington Star*.

Make it a point to let your next set of harness be

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The well known **Sterling Quality Harness** at most reasonable prices.

Here are two lines that will bring satisfaction to you.

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7 BIG FEATURES

1. Ring Style Bridles.
2. Heavy 2-inch, 2-ply Traces
3. Fancy Pads with Bridges.
4. 1½-inch Breast Straps and Martingales.
5. Brass Ball Hames.
6. 1½ Lines.
7. Solid Leather Breeching Seats.

GOLDEN GRAIN BRAND

Bridles, 1 1-8 Ring Style Crowns with 7-8 inch cheeks and Nose Bands Lines, 1 1-8 inch. Traces, 2 inch, 2 ply, prime Trace Leather with three rows of stitching. Back Pads, wide spotted leather Housings with brass Colorado bridges. Breast Straps and Martingales, 1 3-4 inch. Belly Bands, folded with 1½ inch layers. Hame Straps, 1 inch. Breeching, 1 inch, five-ring style with our special solid leather seats; bodies, 2½ inch prime No. 1 stock with 1½ inch layers. Will outwear two sets of ordinary folded seats. Hames, two-piece reversible steel hames with brass balls. Snaps, Slides and Spreaders furnished complete.

No. 653. Plow Harness, less Breeching and Collars. **45.25**

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There are no freight charges to be added to these prices.

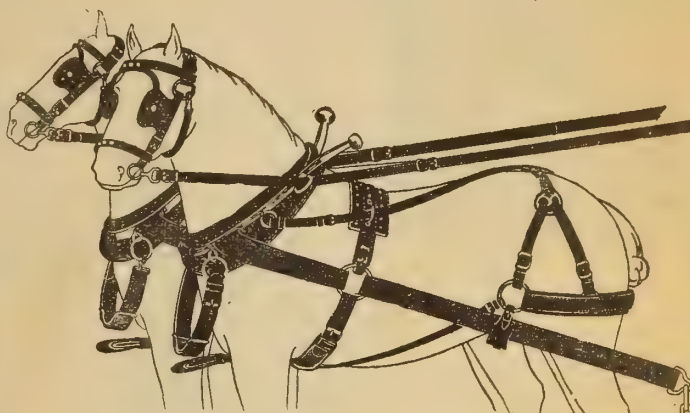
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Go home this Christmas. Your folks long to see you. Make them happy on the jolliest holiday of the year. Sail on a superb White Star ship for your own comfort and happiness.

Montreal to Glasgow—Belfast—Liverpool

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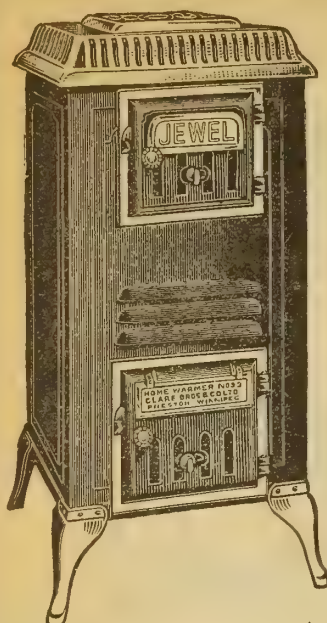
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Unique double construction gives even circulation of heat throughout your house and protects from burning accidents.

Made in two attractive designs—Steel and Nickel, or Old Ivory Porcelain Enamel.

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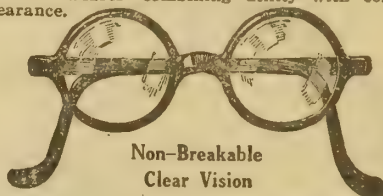
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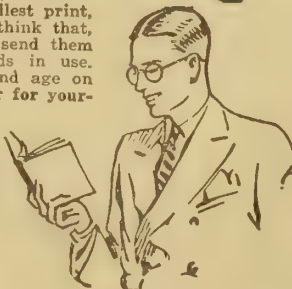
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We will show you how to make your own test, and send you on 30 days' trial our famous CROWN spectacles. They will enable you to read the smallest print, thread the finest needle, see far or near. If you do not think that, at \$3.98, they are equal to those sold elsewhere for \$15 send them back. You are the judge. You cannot lose. Thousands in use. Beautiful case included free. Send your name, address and age on the coupon below. We will also tell you how to get a pair for yourself without cost.

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I want to try your spectacles for 30 days. This places me under no obligation. Also please tell me how to get a pair for myself FREE.

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CLASSIFIED—See also page 30

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GO INTO BUSINESS FOR YOURSELF. MAKE storekeeper's profits without storekeeper's troubles. We'll put you into business, furnish everything you need, train you, carry stock for you, without investing one penny. We'll work with you until we've made you a success. We've done it for others. We'll do it for you, provided you are honest, ambitious and willing to work hard. If you are, write us. You'll hear from us at once with facts. Address Lewis Faber & Co., Ltd., Box 834, Dept. 208, Montreal.

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HOW GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS

(Continued from page 6)

right of the Speaker to keep in and the people on the left of the Speaker to get in.

I might say if these people (members on the Government side) are reduced to silence these people (members on the Opposition side) are reduced to impotence, because they cannot do anything but talk, and they cannot afford to give the Government credit for doing any good thing. Last year we had a measure that was of very great interest to the Labor men, and also the Farmers, the old age pensions. I remember one gentleman in the Opposition said to me: "I like that measure, I wish that you or Pete, my colleague, could have introduced that measure; if you would, I would be glad to vote for it. If those Liberals introduce it, of course I can't vote for it." There was the situation. That is, if they gave the Government credit for anything, it would strengthen the Government's position, and the only hope they have of getting in is to discredit those people who are already in.

The Dilemma of Farmers and Labor

When we come on the scene, the situation becomes a little more involved. It is a game that two are supposed to play, and here come some Farmers and Labor men and for the life of them they don't know where to sit—on this side or that. They don't regard themselves as Government supporters, and they hate to be classed as the Opposition. They want to co-operate, they are trained in that by our friend Mr. Wood. What are they going to do?

The situation under this system is precisely as if there were two football teams playing, one kicking into the east and one into the west goal. They play the game for quite a while and then a few Farmers and Labor men get in, and when they begin to kick (that is what we were sent there to do, I suppose) both parties get up and say, "Hi, get off the field, you're spoiling the game!" Just precisely what we are doing! We give a kick into the West goal—the Liberals all shout that we are kicking for the Conservatives; we kick the other way and the Conservatives claim that we are playing the Liberal game; and all the time we are trying to kick into another goal altogether.

That is about the situation. I want to offer a practicable suggestion, and I hope it may be dwelt upon a little more; I think the credit for it is coming at least in some part, to the Labor members. I would suggest that the Government machine should be shoved into the centre of the House, and that the Government, instead of being the Government of one party, should be a committee of the House as a Whole.

New Times Demand New Rules

I know if there are any legal gentlemen present they will immediately say, "Why, that is against all precedent, it is interfering with the whole type of British Government." Every precedent in its time is an innovation. We live in new times, and new times demand new rules. And I would say to them that I don't believe it would require one iota of change in our Constitution to make the change. Just a little shift. I would say, let this Government carry on as long as they command the support of the majority in the House, and as soon as the majority of the House brings in a vote of censure that Government would resign.

By co-operative government we don't mean a coalition Government; I don't

mean that the farmers would go into the Liberal Government as now constituted, where they would be immediately absorbed—in my opinion, at least. Maintaining their own identity in some way. I want to suggest that just there as a possible way out.

But I have left only the least mention of one of the most important features in the Parliamentary life. And that is the people who do the reporting. On the floor of the House we have what we popularly call Hansard. That is the official report. Once upon a time in England, the first man who reported was a Mr. Hansard. Here is the official report and I would venture to suggest to the members of this U.F.A. that they could not do better in every Local than to invest \$3 in the official Hansard. Not merely that they would find what their own representative is saying, but they would find, equally important, what the others were saying. And here is the press gallery. There are several galleries. In Ottawa we know that as a rule if we say anything worth while a part of it at least is telegraphed immediately to every leading paper in the country. *Indirectly this affects the House.* Suppose the report is telegraphed of what is taking place in a debate here in the House. It appears in your papers and together with that there probably appears an editorial commending or condemning the action of the member. That has an immediate influence upon the attitude of the member in Ottawa. However, probably the Edmonton Board of Trade or a U.F.A. Local will draw up a resolution condemning or commending the action, and that has the effect of strengthening him or making him pause in his action.

May Start Ball Rolling

So you see that the discussion that goes on outside of Parliament is much more important than the discussion that goes on inside Parliament, but we may start the ball rolling from the inside. Further than that, when we start discussing it doesn't mean merely that our speeches are heard, but we may get other and more important people to express themselves. I was astonished last year when I had a resolution on Imperial affairs on the order paper, and the Prime Minister sent me a note and asked me not to introduce this resolution just at this time. It might be embarrassing to the British Government who were in conference at Geneva. I never thought that I could bother the British Government. But the Prime Minister would have to answer me from his place, and what he said might interfere somewhat with the prestige of the Motherland. So that even a private member can secure a debate which will force members of both parties to declare themselves on any particular issue.

Here again we must remember there is an outside public on which they are dependent. For instance, a year ago we were discussing the question of the right of trade unions to contribute to campaign funds. As you know, even the U.F.A. has to become incorporated as a political organization to have a chance to.

In our Labor movement we have 100 or more organizations and incorporation becomes impossible. Well, we were asking that the law should be amended and I might say it was voted down by the Government. There were a few Conservatives who supported us; many others, a gentleman of Cabinet rank, came to me afterwards and he said, "You know, I come from a constituency that is largely rural in character, but there is one in-



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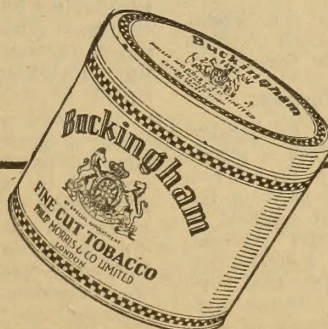
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dustrial point and in that there is a Liberal paper, and that Liberal paper never gives me credit for anything. I would count if a great favor if you would write to that town to the Labor men and tell them that I supported you." Was that not odd? Coming from a man in the very forefront of the Conservative rank, who asked me to do him the favor of writing home to his constituents.

There is the situation—that we can very largely force the pace. Last year we had the thing almost in our own hands, because as you know the two old parties were so evenly balanced that we could pretty well tip the scales one way or another. But I think last year was a clear example of the absurdity of the present situation.

The Invisible Government

There is another thing that I have not placed on this diagram—and that is what I might term the Invisible Government, because I feel very strongly that behind this visible government which we can see and outline upon the diagram, there is another that is the real power, and that is very largely the financial power that controls all those other agencies which I illustrated in the chart. More than ever, during the five years that I have been down in the House, and I think probably that almost the same thing is true with farmer members. I may say that we are firm in our opinion that it is the financial powers that dictate our policies. We had a clear indication of that when we revised the Bank Act, when the thing was placed before us almost as clearly as the moves on a checker board.

A large number of lawyers were retained there during the greater part of the session to press home the amendments the banks wanted and to block the amendments the banks did not want. These lawyers alone cost \$100,000. We had one or two witnesses. We did what we could. The then Minister of Finance put it very clearly in regard to certain amendments that were withdrawn. "Why," he said, "I consulted with the bankers and they don't consider it necessary." That was the final word.

The great policies are very naturally—perhaps, under this system, inevitably—decided upon by the people that hold the purse strings, the government itself being dependent upon the financiers to do their banking. I have said at the beginning that I did not believe that we are going to make great social changes merely by political action. There are your great organizations like the Wheat Pool, there are trades unions, all of these things are helping politically forward.

Must Capture This Fortress

And yet in a general way Parliament does at least register the degree of public opinion, and we must capture this fortress if we would get behind and capture the still more firmly entrenched fortress of the financial and industrial system. *How are we going to do it? I believe that before long the other Provinces will copy Alberta and send a similar contingent to yours. Then the problem would be very largely solved.*

I want to say this as coming from a Province which has not so clearly recognized the need of electing representatives independent of the old parties. If we have a large number of interests why should these interests not be represented in Parliament? I know some of my legal friends say "but I represent everybody." In his profession, in the law court, he

generally represents the man that can pay the biggest price. I would suggest that even my legal friend would find it an absolutely impossible job to represent all the various interests. I represent North Centre Winnipeg. I do not think any banker would say I particularly represent the banking interests. I am not particularly there to represent their interests; in fact I am trying to represent interests which I believe are much more important, but if we have other interests they should be reflected on the floor of the house. For the life of me I cannot see why they should not also be reflected on the Government Committee of the House.

Problems Forefathers Never Faced

I would like to suggest that we are in Canada undoubtedly facing problems that our forefathers never faced. I sometimes think that it is possible that the salvation of Canada, the great new driving force, will come from these western plains of ours. We have many advantages, we are free from many of the traditions which may help but which often hinder. We are representing not merely Eastern Canada but we also represent the motherland of England or Scotland; not a few come from the great republic to the South, where a great many governmental experiments have been tried; and they come to us richer for having observed these; many are from overseas where the institutions were different from ours and in comparison of the two they have attained a judgment that perhaps we can hardly realize. We are a large community, diverse in character, and in the friction which comes from the one set of ideas rubbing against the other, it seems to me that we ought to attain a certain keenness and clarity that is more easily attained under these conditions, shall I say, than under the conditions of Eastern Canada.

Loyalty to Spirit of Forefathers

We must be loyal not only to the great traditions of our forefathers; we must be loyal even more to their spirit and their principles. They set up Confederation; I don't say that we must tear it down, but it is good only as far as it ministers to the needs of the people of every Province. The Constitution was good in their day, sixty years ago; we should show our gratitude and our loyalty not by maintaining rigidly the lines of that Constitution, but rather by modifying those things to meet the needs of our day. We are not a homogeneous people; we come from all the peoples of the earth, but we may be united in a determination to build a Canada based upon noble principles as we plan for the future of our children.

Men and women from the farms, you have a great opportunity. You have time to think. You have initiative developed by meeting pioneer conditions. I am glad to think that the time is coming when you are going to be able to stretch out hands to the industrial workers in the city, who are working to produce the implements you use, the clothes, the building materials, the coal that is absolutely essential, men of the mine and forest—all those in the great ranks of labor, who are engaged in this great co-operative activity. We have built up a wonderful system of production. It is not functioning altogether as it should, but it has great possibilities. We should take control; we have let control fall into the hands of the few; we have been so busy with our own affairs we have not had time to think of the affairs of all of us.

Both Stand for New Social Order

We stand for the new social order. The industrial workers sometimes talk a slightly different language from the farmers—their experience is slightly different; but more and more we are all coming to realize that we are all parts of the same system. And we remember that today as never before we are citizens of the world at large, and as we look across at China and perhaps are fearful because of relatives over there, we must remember that these backward nations are struggling up today to better and higher things.

We meet to deal with practical affairs, but also to get a view of the larger task that confronts the world today.

Let me close with one motto which I have given again and again: "Last century made the world a neighborhood." (We are today competing with the Argentine or with Australia, or with Russia; we are wearing goods produced in China and Japan.) "The last century made the world a neighborhood—" *Our dream is that this century must make the world a Brotherhood.* Unless we do we shall be plunged into greater misery than the world has seen before. We pray, all of us, surely, that we may be equal to the tasks imposed upon this generation.

Tenth Fortnightly Crop Report

Issued by Department of Agriculture, Government of Alberta

Edmonton, Sept. 26th—The delay in harvesting and threshing operations occasioned by the fall of rain and snow on Friday and Saturday will be very slight and with a continuance of the present favorable weather, work will be resumed within a few days, according to reports reaching the Department of Agriculture. The snowfall was heavier over the northern half of the Province, but sun and wind are rapidly drying stooks and little damage to crops in the field is anticipated.

Cutting of wheat had been practically completed over the Province by the middle of the past week, and rapid progress was being made in harvesting coarse grains. Lodging has occurred in some fields as a result of the snowfall, and this will delay the completion of cutting in some cases. A good start had been made with threshing in a number of districts and some exceptionally good yields have been reported. Most of the wheat threshed so far is grading No. 2 and No. 3 Northern, but the percentage of tough grain being marketed is sufficient to justify a warning to farmers not to be unduly anxious to thresh before stooks have dried thoroughly.

In the south eastern part of the Province the weather has been dull, but rain did not stop threshing and good progress is being made. In central and northern sections work was completely tied up, but present indications point to a resumption of threshing operations about Wednesday. In the Grande Prairie, Peace River and Spruit River districts work is expected to be general again by the middle of the present week.

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